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The Evora Gorget

By SALOMON REINACH, Hon. F.S.A.

[Read 27th November 1924]

To the appreciation of the Society I submit an exhibit which seems to me well worthy of some further study and discussion. I have not brought over the original, because it is a ponderous mass of gold, worth almost £300, and because masses of gold are unfit to travel without an escort ; but the workshop attached to the Saint-Germain Museum has made an excellent electrotype to be circulated with a developed drawing. The facsimile will be gilded and exhibited in the Museum, the original remaining confined to my safe, an appropriate location for heavy jewels which have a dangerous tendency to find their way, through improper hands, to the melting-pot. This extraordinary gorget—let us call it thus without prejudging its use—is in massive gold, at the standard of 800, and weighs 2,300 grammes, or nearly 74 oz. troy (fig. 1). It is said to have been unearthed in or about 1883 in Portugal, province of Alemtejo, not far from Evora, by a peasant who was digging at the foot of a tree. His spade must have been energetically handled, as it has chipped pieces of the metal in six neighbouring places. I do not think that the injury was done purposely by the finder in order to ascertain if it were truly gold. I have been told that he found three similar gorgets and that the two smaller ones were at once melted down, which I have some reason to disbelieve. The biggest gorget was first acquired by a Portuguese lady called Mattos, who bequeathed it to her daughter ; the latter sold it to the father of M. Joaquim Arantes Ferreira da Silva, who, after having failed to sell it in turn to the

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Museum in Lisbon (then lacking funds), parted with it in favour of our Museum (June 1920), where it has been registered as number 67071, but as yet neither exhibited nor published.

Although heavier and more skilfully decorated than any object of its kind, as far as I know, this gorget is not quite unique. Cartailhac and Pierre Paris have drawn attention to another one of the same style, said to have been discovered at Penella (fig. 2); two places of that name are known, one south of Coimbra (Portugal), another in the province of Oviedo. That gorget, also in massive gold, weighs but 1,800 grammes (nearly 58 oz. troy).¹ Not only are the design and the ornament very similar to those of our gorget, but the system for opening and closing it is the same, as the drawing published by Cartailhac and reproduced by Paris clearly proves.

Cartailhac wrote in 1896:² 'M. da Silva was fortunate enough to purchase for the Museum (of Lisbon) in 1882 the object found at Penella, Estremadura, which I published in 1886.' On the other hand, M. Leite de Vasconcellos wrote in 1896³ that the Penella gorget had been purchased by King Fernando II. Where it now is I cannot tell.

It is perfectly clear that neither Cartailhac nor Paris had seen the original. The former writes (1886) that it is in two parts and put together in a manner which M. J. da Silva does not make sufficiently clear.⁴ Writing in 1896, Cartailhac says that M. le Chevalier da Silva in Lisbon is an old man above eighty. So he was, in all probability, the father of M. Joaquim Arantes Ferreira da Silva who, in 1920, sold the heavier gorget to Saint-Germain.

As to the provenance, it is easy to reconcile the two statements put forward, as Penella is between Coimbra and Evora, in the Portuguese Estremadura.

Yet another Lusitanian gorget, discovered near Cintra among rocks in 1895 and brought to Cartailhac's knowledge by the same 'Chevalier da Silva', must be mentioned here, the more so as it has found its way to the British Museum (fig. 3).⁵ The weight of the

¹ An admirable coloured plate representing that gorget was printed in Portugal; a proof of it, offered by the 'chevalier da Silva, directeur du Musée de Lisbonne', exists at Saint-Germain. The letterpress is as follows: *Grande argola di ouro, achada em Portugal na província da Estremadura em 1883, da grandesa do original.* That plate must have appeared in a publication which I have not seen. Cartailhac reproduced it without giving his source, and Paris took it from Cartailhac.

² *L'Anthropologie*, 1896, p. 374.

³ *O Archeol. português*, 1896, p. 21.

⁴ Cartailhac, *âges préhist. de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, p. 297.

⁵ *L'Anthropologie*, 1896, p. 373; *O Archeol. português*, 1896, p. 17; P. Paris, *Espagne primitive*, p. 424; *Brit. Mus. Bronze Age Guide*, p. 158.



FIG. 1. The Evora Gorget

FIG. 2. Gold collar from Penella, Estremadura ($\frac{1}{2}$)

From Cartailhac, 'Âges préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal'

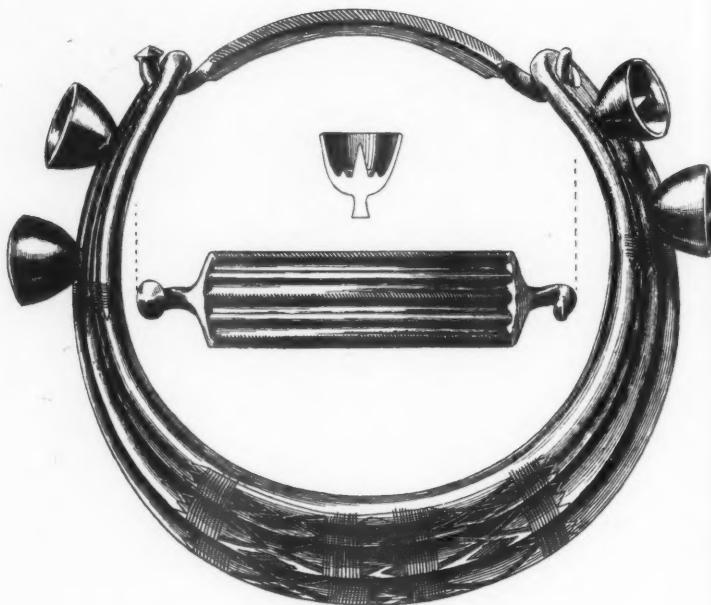
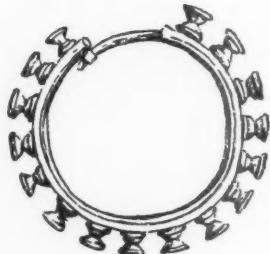


FIG. 3. The Cintra Gorget

Reproduced by permission from *Brit. Mus. Bronze Age Guide*FIG. 4. Gold ring from Les Mousselots,
Côte-d'OrReproduced by permission from Déchelette, 'Manuel',
II, fig. 363FIG. 5. Bronze barrel-shaped bracelet from
Moydons, JuraReproduced by permission from Déchelette,
'Manuel', II, fig. 346

gold is 1262 grammes ($40\frac{1}{2}$ oz. troy). Instead of being a solid mass, it is composed of three adherent *tori*, a system sometimes appearing in northern Europe and once exemplified in the Balearic Islands.¹ The geometric ornaments of the *tori* are the same as in the Penella gorgets. The system of closing is not the same. But the chief difference consists in that the circumference is decorated with small projecting cups, which occur sometimes on objects of the Early Iron Age² and, to quote an interesting instance, on a fine gold ring from the *Butte des Mousselots* in Burgundy, thus decorated with small cups (fig. 4).³ Similar projections occur on a later gold object found in Spain, the Caceres frontlet, where the decoration is no longer geometric, but consists of horsemen and warriors in repoussé work.⁴

This raises the question: do the gorgets of Evora and Cintra all belong to the Early Iron Age? There are indeed certain reasons for thinking so; for instance, the existence of a series of barrel-shaped bracelets of bronze, sometimes gilt (fig. 5), which, discovered in eastern France, are decorated in the richest geometric style and undoubtedly Hallstattian.⁵ The Cintra gorget has been attributed to the Hallstatt period by M. Paris, but I think that its latest publisher, Mr. Reginald Smith, was quite right in vindicating it for the Bronze Age. I hope to give other proof to the same effect, but I maintain that the Evora gorget is by far the older. As a rule, the decoration of the Bronze Age cannot be strictly distinguished from that of the first Iron Age: it is largely a matter of appreciation. But there is another argument which must be brought to bear upon the question. As has more than once been observed, golden objects are rarer in the Hallstatt period than before, and Hallstattian examples are never massive and heavy, being almost always hollow in order to economize the metal. This can easily be explained as a result of the exhaustion of surface gold, which, especially in western Europe, existed in great abundance in the first part of the Bronze Age, but was soon collected. Gabriel de Mortillet, as early as 1866, thought that surface gold had been gathered by man even in the Neolithic Age. Heavy rings such as I have mentioned, weighing 2,300, 1,800, or 1,260 grammes, can only have been manufactured at a time when gold was abundant and, though diligently searched for, not yet rare. Such was particularly the case in Ireland, a real Eldorado during the second millennium before our era. It matters

¹ Cartailhac, *Monuments primitifs des Baléares*, 1892, fig. 63.

² Forrer, *Lexikon*, pl. 84, 9; Montelius, *Italie septentrionale*, pl. 54.

³ Déchelette, *Manuel*, iii, fig. 363.

Déchelette, *Manuel*, iii, p. 838.

⁴ Paris, *op. cit.*, ii, pl. 9.

not that very heavy jewels are not of frequent occurrence in our Museums, because the exceptional thing is not so much the jewel itself as the fact of its having come down to us. What remains is only a very small part of what was unearthed and destroyed centuries ago. The story of such finds, which has not yet been written, would be a long record of vandalism. Even in an old civilized country like France, where amateurs of antiques have been on the watch ever since the Renaissance, we know of a great many authentic discoveries of gold which have left no other trace than a brief mention or a sketch. So we have the right to judge the state of culture of a country with reference to its wealth in gold, not necessarily from the number of extant jewels, but from their character and quality.

It is time I should pass on to describe the gorget from Evora. If we consider as its base the perfectly cylindrical section between the two apertures, the remainder of the ring grows progressively broader till it reaches the summit. The decoration is strictly geometric and rectilinear. On either side, about the middle, there is no decoration, but a smooth space between two groups of ornament above and below. A detailed description of the ornament is superfluous, the more so as I exhibit two perfect drawings by M. Champion, developing the entire decoration on a horizontal plane (figs. 6 and 7). Thus we can easily recognize the elements as engraved on the gold with a marvellous steadiness of hand and very few mistakes. Such elements are: lozenges or triangles with cross-hatching, triangles with or without cross-hatching, continuous plain chevrons, running between alternate triangles with cross-hatching, bundles of parallel lines all directed towards the centre of the ring. These bundles of lines may be the survivals of earlier wires, once intended to attach separate *tori*, as in fig. 3; here they are evidently acting as frames, separating the symmetrical groups of ornaments while intensifying their effect. They are eleven in number, five on either side of the central bundle, which runs across the broadest part of the ring.

The same principles of refined decoration, implying the existence of a real school or tradition of art, appear on a certain number—not a very large one—of bronze objects, engraved with special care and probably all of religious import. Among the latter should be mentioned the mysterious 'spheroids' which Déchelette attributed to the fourth period of the Bronze Age, though I incline to think they are older. On the spheroid of La Ferté-Hauterive at Moulins, Allier (fig. 8),¹ we can distinguish all the elements of the

¹ Déchelette, *Manuel*, ii, p. 298.



FIG. 6. Development of decoration on Evora Gorget.

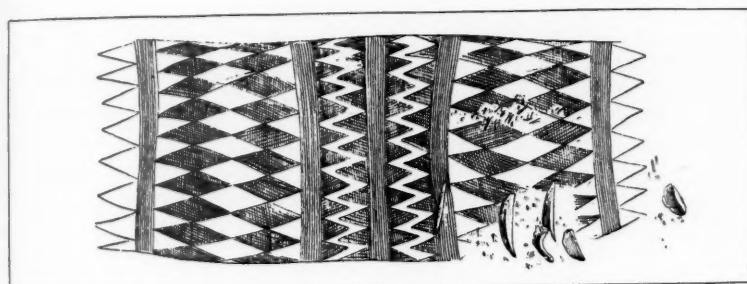
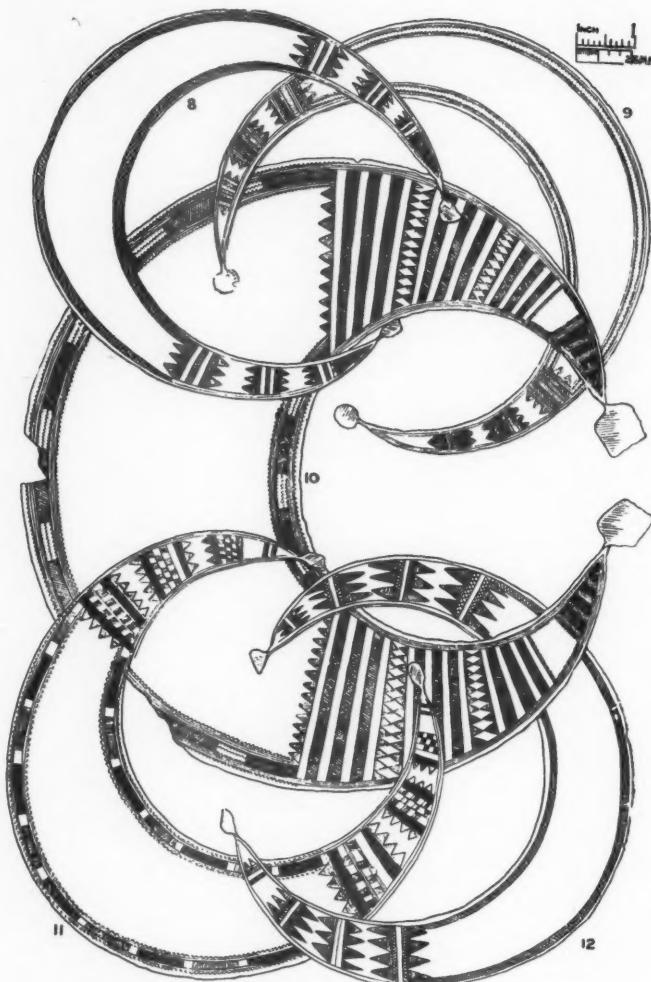


FIG. 7. Development of decoration on Evora Gorget.



FIG. 8. Spheroid from La Ferté Hauterive, Allier (3/4)

FIG. 10. Irish Gold lunulae ($\frac{1}{2}$)

*Reproduced by permission from the Catalogue of Irish Gold Ornaments,
National Museum, Dublin, pl. II*

Evora engravings, including the bundles of parallel lines converging towards the centre. But here the ornament covers the whole surface; we do not find that alternation of light and shade, of incision and plain polish, which, in the Evora gorget, testifies to artistic scruples and to an almost modern delicacy of taste.

The austere and purely rectilinear style, before developing on metal, appears in a series of slate plates which occur almost



FIG. 9. Slate 'crosier' from Portugal (1/3).

(Reproduced from Cartailhac, 'Âges préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal', p. 92)

exclusively in Portugal.¹ The outline of some of them is that of a rough and degenerate human figure; others are shaped like Roman *litui* or ecclesiastical crosiers (fig. 9). The engraved decoration consists essentially of superimposed rows of hatched triangles, above which is a larger reversed triangle, with no hatchings, surrounded by fan-shaped zones. These objects, evidently fetishes of some sort, are earlier than the Bronze Age, and belong to the very

¹ Siret, *Chronol. ibér.*, 1913, pl. 6, p. 41; *Relig. de l'Ibérie*, 1908, pl. 7; Cartailhac, p. 92; Schulten-Gimpera, *Hispania*, pl. 3.

important *Æ*neolithic period, in which the decorative system of the following age was worked out.

At the Lisbon International Congress, in 1880, the historian Henri Martin remarked that the Lusitanian crosiers reappeared on certain Armorican dolmens and even, much later, on autonomous coins of the same region. Other scholars have insisted on the crosiers of the Etruscans, of the Hittites, and such as occur on certain statues, probably of the *Æ*neolithic Age, which have been discovered at Collorgues (Gard).¹ It seems premature to draw ethnographic conclusions from such facts, *but they are facts*. The existence of the same implement or symbol in Portugal, Provence, central Italy, and Asia Minor, but there only, is not to be attributed to chance ; the problem must be heeded if it cannot be solved.

In the course of the last thirty years, the Iberian Peninsula, that storehouse of early archaeology, has revealed a very rich and refined series of incised ceramics, belonging to the *Æ*neolithic Age, and continuing in the first part of the Bronze Age. That pottery has been discovered in heaps at Palmella near Lisbon and at Ciempozuelos near Madrid, together with small copper implements, *but not with cells*. The motives, strictly rectilinear, are like those of the engraved slates ; we also note there some of the characteristic bundles of parallel lines separating the groups of ornament. A yet unexplained fact, which can only be accounted for by some regression, some great disaster, is the poor development of the Bronze Age in the Peninsula, where, on the other hand, both copper and tin are found in abundance, so that the fact here noted is something of a paradox ; but the beginning of the Bronze Age is exceedingly rich in fine pottery and this has certainly exerted a notable influence on the pottery of a great part of Europe. A proof of that is the spread of the engraved vases of tulip form, of which the admirable ceramics of the British Bronze Age are only an independent outgrowth. M. Siret, the Belgian archaeologist living in Spain, who is as bold as he is learned, and sometimes even more so, has lately built up a whole system to interpret those facts. He starts from the observation that gold and silver are exceedingly rare in Spanish deposits of the Neolithic Age, whilst these contain a quantity of oriental imports, such as ostrich eggs, small alabastra, and ivory. Later on, in the Bronze Age, there are no oriental trinkets of any kind, but gold and silver objects are frequent. Turning back, then, to the theories of Movers and Nilsson, M. Siret admits unhesitatingly, from the beginning of the Neolithic Age, the intrusion of

¹ S. Reinach, *Statuaire en Europe*, p. 15.

Sidonian traders, at work about 1500 for their Egyptian patrons. Those orientals introduced their wares into the Peninsula, and took away the gold and silver in exchange. About 1200, the Celtic invasion obliged the Sidonians to retire to Gades, from which place they extended their commerce to the countries along the Atlantic coast and even to Scandinavia. The Celtic invaders kept their gold for themselves and worked jewels out of it. Meanwhile, those Iberian artists who could escape from Celtic tyranny carried their industry, in particular their ceramic art, into western and central Europe. A more prudent scholar, the Scandinavian M. Nils Åberg, though not admitting all of M. Siret's romance, believes that Iberian industry indeed extended, by successive waves, even to Sweden and Carelia.¹ Not that Europe has been invaded by Iberian hordes ; the many countries where nothing of Iberian type comes to light preclude such an hypothesis. But large *lacunae* in our information can be justified if we admit that industrial groups, originating from Iberia and making their way to the East, moved rapidly and gipsy-like from one favourable abode to some other distant ones, by leaps and bounds. Excepting the Sidonians and Celts, which he tacitly discards, and the resulting chronological difficulties, M. Åberg's ideas are, in truth, not very different from those of M. Siret, and have evidently been influenced by them.

The state of our knowledge counsels prudence in such matters, but we must learn to bow to evidence. It is *evident*, I believe, that almost identical pottery appears in Spain (the Argar or Bronze Age pottery) and in Bohemia ; that the Palmella-Ciempozuelos decorative art, which is Æneolithic, is found on many incised bronzes, notably in Saxony, so that the Æneolithic geometric style of Portugal may be considered as the prototype of much European ornament ; that the halberds of the Copper and Early Bronze Ages, numerous in Spain, in Ireland, in Liguria, in some parts of Germany, but quite unknown in the near East, are of Iberic origin. *A powerful western current cannot be denied*, whatever explanation may be found for it. M. Siret's Celtic hypothesis affords little satisfaction and seems chronologically untenable. Indeed, I do not know what Celtic decoration means, nor whether the warlike tribes who spoke the Celtic languages had any decorative style of their own ; they more probably adopted that of the settled people whom they subdued, as when the Arabs conquered the Persians and the Turks conquered the Arabs. But what I see clearly is, that if we leave aside as too distant the geometric painted pottery of Susa, the most perfect specimens of the geometric style are not to be looked for

¹ Nils Åberg, *La civilisation énéolithique dans la péninsule Ibérique*, Paris, 1922.

in post-Mycenaean Greece, but in Lusitania, and that they are much older in Lusitania than in Greece.

I have not yet alluded to the most striking comparison suggested by the Evora gorget: the decoration is not only very like that of the Irish gold *lunulae*, but almost identical. In 1900, after a short stay at Dublin, I took up the subject of these *lunulae* in the *Revue Celtique*, and showed that, far from being later than our era, an opinion several times expressed in Ireland, they belonged to a very remote period. Coffey, Armstrong, and others have since, I am glad to say, adopted my view. Now, the identity of the decoration of the *lunulae* with that of the Evora gorget can be best shown by a glance at the good outline drawings published by Armstrong (fig. 10).¹ It is almost as if those gold ornaments with incised lines had all been manufactured in the same workshop. Here again we observe discretion in the use of decoration, which is limited to a part of the crescent, the remainder exhibiting only a careful polish.

That Irish and Portuguese cultures, in the *Æ*neolithic and Early Bronze Ages, had much in common was first stated, I believe, in 1880, at the Congress of Anthropology in Lisbon, by Henri Martin, Cazalis de Fondouce, Cartailhac, and John (afterwards Sir John) Evans. Similar types of triangular flint arrow-heads occur in Ireland, on the French Atlantic coast, and frequently in Provence, so that Cazalis thought that this culture might be Ligurian—not a bad guess; the same metallic halberds, also figured on the Ligurian rocks, are found in Ireland and in Portugal.² Both countries were very rich in gold; here the Wicklow goldfields, still exploited in the nineteenth century; there the auriferous sands of the Tagus, *opaci arena Tagi*, as Juvenal said, of the Douro, the Mondego, the Mino. The texts bearing upon Irish and Peninsular gold have been often enough brought together and commented upon; a statement of their early importance may suffice.³

At the aforesaid Congress in 1880, John Evans put forward the hypothesis that some Lusitanians had gone over and settled in Ireland. In fact, the ancients believed that Ireland lay opposite Lusitania, which may be explained by the prevailing currents in the Atlantic. The contrary hypothesis—Irishmen having settled in Portugal—is much less probable, because the development of

¹ *Catalogue of Gold Ornaments*, Dublin, 1920.

² I am sorry that for lack of a drawing I cannot reproduce the *lunula* said to have been discovered in a dolmen near Allariz, Galicia; see Breuil, *Proc. R. Irish Acad.*, p. 8, Aug. 1921.

³ For gold jewels discovered in Spain and in Portugal, see, beside the works of Cartailhac, Paris, Siret, and Schulten, the periodicals *Portugalia* and *O Arqueólogo português*. An illustrated catalogue of all those finds would be of great interest.

geometric ornament, from the *Æneolithic* period onwards, finds an adequate explanation in Portugal, but not in Ireland.

The *relative* chronology of the Irish *lunulae* has been happily established by the discovery, made in 1864, of a couple of them in contact with a bronze celt of an early type. The *absolute* chronology is still a matter of dispute. According to Montelius and Hubert Schmidt, the Bronze Age in western Europe began about 2500 or 2300 B.C. Coffey, reacting against previous under-dating, put the *lunulae* about 1500, a date, in my opinion, still too low. On the other hand, M. Siret, believing that western Europe had never kept pace with the near East, thinks that the western Bronze Age did not begin before 1200. He was led to that (as I think, untenable) conclusion by his Sidonian hypothesis, being obliged to synchronize the *Æneolithic* Age of Spain with the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty. If he had known that the recent French excavations in Syria have caused us to consider Phoenician culture as older by eight or ten centuries at least than was generally supposed, he might have remodelled his chronology to a certain extent without abandoning his chief contention. Truth may lie somewhere between Montelius and Siret, but certainly nearer to Montelius, whose dates have been questioned as rather too high by Lord Abercromby and Sir Arthur Evans, but are generally accepted by French scholars as in harmony with the duration and importance of the *Æneolithic* and Bronze Ages in their country.

What was the use of the Evora gorget? I do not admit for a moment that it was worn as an ornament by a living person, king or priest: it is far too heavy for that. But when we see, in the fifth century and after, what gorgeous jewels burdened the Spanish statues of goddesses, like those of Elche and of the Cerro de los Santos—a custom still existing in Catholic Spain—we may well suspect that in the earlier, aniconic age, a holy tree could be decorated with heavy rings made for that special use. The poet Lucan, who was a Spaniard by birth, describes a holy oak *sublimis in agro*:

*Exuvias veteres populi sacrataque gestans
Dona ducum . . .*

To such *exuviae* and *dona ducum*, passed round the branches of an old oak—which explains that they must open and close—belong, I believe, the golden gorgets which are too ponderous for wear. Of course, they could also be preserved in some shrine, not on a field like Lucan's *exuviae*; but the point I make is that they were hung up, not actually used for personal ornament. Gold adorned gods before adorning kings.

A much later parallel may be quoted from the chronicler William of Jumièges. About 910, the first Duke of Normandy, Rollo, is said to have hung up his gold bracelets on the branches of an oak, where they remained untouched during three years. Evidently, though the chronicler did not understand it, that was a religious offering.¹

Having had the pleasure of introducing to this learned body a first-rate specimen of geometric ornament, I might be expected to take up once more the old question bearing on the origin of that style, the interest of which has been revived by the extraordinary discovery of the painted geometric Susan ware, which belongs to the *Æneolithic* Age, but is considered as more than ten centuries older than the *Æneolithic* Age of Europe.² But the problem is too complex to be dealt with *in transitu*, and I must be content with a few aphorisms: (1) Geometric *ornament* should absolutely be distinguished from geometric *style*, the former existing almost in every country, in the New World as well as in the Old,³ the latter being much rarer and the result of a long process of elaboration. (2) Textile work and basket-work certainly influenced, in their beginnings, the different geometric styles, but do not explain their progress and superior quality, which are intimately connected with an essential instinct of the human mind, the capacity and taste for abstraction. (3) One consequence of this seems to be that no monogenetic explanation is probable, though some groups of geometric styles, when geographically and chronologically not too far apart, as Elam is from Portugal, should be compared and brought back, if possible, to one source. (4) The fact that primitive art, in the Reindeer period, is naturalistic and inclines to stylisation, should not be used as an argument in favour of the now prevailing fallacy which considers every ornament as the outcome of a pictograph—for instance, every lozenge as the conventional image of a fish, every triangle as the degenerate image of womanhood. Those who advocate such views forget that long centuries before the Reindeer period, the beautiful implements of Saint-Acheul and Solutré showed an unmistakable taste for symmetry, harmonious lines, and what we may call, in the spirit of Plato, the aesthetics of geometry. If naturalistic art easily and everywhere degenerates by stylisation, it is because geometry, the ultimate result of stylisation, has in itself something immensely attractive to the human mind and its predominant faculty of abstraction. That this is true can be ascertained even

¹ Henri Martin, *Histoire de France*, ii, p. 502.

² *Délég. de la Perse*, xiii, p. 1, 41 foll.; Morgan, *Premières civil.*, p. 197 foll.

³ Morgan, p. 202; Pottier, *Catal. de vases*, i, p. 220.

nowadays with children, who trace triangles, squares, and circles on the sand, who delight in cutting geometric and symmetric figures out of a piece of paper folded in two or four, even before they try to design an animal or a man. The case is less clear with contemporary savages ; but while their pictographs, conventionalized or not, have been noted, the early outcome of their taste for symmetry has not awokened, I submit, the same interest.

DISCUSSION

Sir ARTHUR EVANS said the meeting had listened with attention and profit to a remarkable communication from its most eminent foreign member. Among the points raised were the chronology and genesis of primitive art, and he was more and more disinclined to give a definite pronouncement on such matters. The extraordinary exhibit showed that there was an enormous amount of gold at hand, and he agreed that in the Hallstatt period gold became rare. Till the eighteenth century there was an annual output of Irish gold, but nothing so massive as the Evora collar had been found in Ireland ; and it was clear that at one time Iberia took its place as Eldorado. He thought that ancient mariners were not afraid of long voyages, and once the Bay of Biscay was crossed, the same race could have occupied Spain and Ireland. Development probably began, as Sir John Evans had suggested, on the Iberian side. From his collection some Irish gold was exhibited, including two *lunulae* ; but another influence was also felt, across Scotland from Scandinavia and the Elbe, and as Spanish culture passed north-east in Europe, the circle was complete. The particular type of ornament seen on the collar was, however, Western, Malta being the limit of Eastern Mediterranean civilization. Having revised some of his own ideas, he was prepared to carry back the Western Bronze Age much farther, on the strength of faience beads imported from Egypt ; and M. Reinach's thesis helped to reveal the early civilization of the extreme West.

Sir JAMES FRAZER'S own studies were in other directions, and he could not claim to discuss the views that had been given to the meeting with such erudition and ingenuity. M. Reinach could breathe life into a mass of learning that covered all the periods of human history ; and fully recognized the laws that regulated the progress of mankind, his writings being a splendid example of French clarity. All would welcome, not only in archaeology, but in other affairs, the co-operation of a nation which the Society honoured in the person of M. Reinach.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked that the Cintra gorget, with decoration almost identical, had also a detachable segment at the back, but was of a different form, recalling the multiple torcs of Denmark and North Germany. The occurrence of similar engraving, with the same blank spaces or background, on Irish crescents confirmed a connexion that was probable on other grounds, but there again the shape taken by the gold was different. Geometric design might arise

in many places independently, and was a primitive trait that could survive in remote areas. It certainly accompanied the Hallstatt people to central Europe, but was found in various parts of France on Bronze Age 'spheroïds', as illustrated on the screen. The excessive weight and narrow aperture would not have deterred at least one sex from wearing the gorget on special occasions; and it would have been less troublesome than the heavy armlets of Scotland (*P. S. A. Scot.* xv, 316), which suggested a ceremonial use for administering oaths. Rings of specified weight were used for the purpose in Teutonic heathendom, but there again it was difficult to bridge the gap between Portugal and northern Europe. The Evora gorget was a great discovery in itself, had called forth a remarkable paper, and above all had brought M. Reinach into closer touch with the Society.

Professor MYRES said accumulating discoveries during the last twenty years had a distinct bearing on the question whether the Spanish Peninsula made an independent start in culture and spread its influence in various directions. Mr. Leeds would have been able to illustrate that aspect of the subject from the early monuments of Spain. The paper and exhibit had graphically shown the implications of gradually accruing knowledge; and the author's great learning and skilful handling combined to impress on the memory what had hitherto been isolated scraps of information.

Mr. DALE referred to the extraordinary abundance of gold in the Bronze Age and its sudden disappearance. The exhaustion of their geological heritage by the prehistoric inhabitants of Wicklow and Portugal found a close parallel in Australia about 1850-60.

The PRESIDENT expressed the cordial thanks of the Society to M. Reinach for a remarkable paper and for his personal delivery of it. As an impartial chairman he would not express an opinion on the points raised, but hoped to remember the aphorisms which had so vividly rendered the author's point of view; and felt that the communication of such an interesting discovery was a great compliment to the Society.

Monsieur REINACH replied that the existence of gorgets of the same pattern in Portugal and northern Europe indicated some connexion in the Bronze Age, and so far confirmed his own view that Lusitanian culture spread towards the north-east; but he confessed that the exact route of such communication remained a problem. He much appreciated the manner in which the meeting had received his address, and was proud to hand over his manuscript to a Society which had been the first to publish archaeological material.

The Beeston Tor Hoard

By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.

THE discovery of several coin-hoards including the first issue of King Alfred points to widespread disturbance and consequent insecurity which are easily explained by the Danish menace; and the exploration of Beeston Tor cave by the Rev. G. H. Wilson, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, confirms this surmise, and at the same time gives a precise date to some jewellery which would otherwise remain conjectural. Incidentally it throws light on a discovery recorded in 1705, and enables an estimate to be made of the stylistic changes of two centuries in English craftsmanship.

Most of the information as to the circumstances of the discovery is derived from Mr. Wilson's own statement and from a report sent to the Society by Mr. H. Ryde, one of the Local Secretaries for Derbyshire, who readily consented to its publication in this form. The coins and gold rings were claimed by the Coroner as treasure-trove, and a selection purchased for the British Museum, Mr. G. C. Brooke furnishing an account to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. for 1924. His conclusion is that the deposit was made between 871 and 874, at just the same time as the well-known hoards from Trewhiddle (*Archaeologia*, ix, 187; *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xx, 47; *Num. Chron.* 1868, 137) and Croydon (*Num. Chron.* 1862, 302; 1866, 232). That from Gravesend (*Num. Chron.* iii, 1841, p. 14) can be narrowed down to 871, and the Dorking hoard (*Archaeologia*, xix, 109) was about five years earlier. It was in 871 that the Danes invaded Wessex, and three years later they conquered Mercia, in which the present hoard is located.

The cave, which has been visited by Mr. Wilson since 1909, is in Manifold valley, which joins Dovedale from the west between Ilam and Thorpe, the river Dove dividing Derbyshire from Staffordshire. The limestone has here been hollowed out naturally into several unlighted chambers, 'some spacious as a church, others about the size of an average room'; and the human bones, discovered in some quantity, may well be those of refugees. The chamber containing the Saxon treasure was opened up in September 1924, and lay about 250 ft. from the entrance. With fifty silver coins, chiefly of Alfred and Burgred, were found two silver brooches, a bronze strap-end, a plain gold ring with lozenge section, and two rings of thin gold wire, perhaps ear-rings; besides a few bronze rivets, nails, and scraps of other materials. The treasure was found loose, all within a square yard, and as traces of skin or

leather were noticed, all may originally have been deposited in a bag or purse. The large brooch (fig. 1) has still attached to the back some fabric of gold thread, such as occurs in a few of the richer Anglo-Saxon graves of the pagan period, and was common in Viking times. The hinged pin fell away on discovery, and a quantity of gold wire was found immediately below the brooch.

This brooch is circular, with eight (originally nine) silver studs at the points of intersection of four overlapping circles, engraved with various patterns within and provided with four pointed projections (forming a tetrapsis) on a diapered ground, the enclosing



FIG. 1. Silver brooch with niello, Beeston Tor, Staffs. (1).

lines being all pearl-like the border. Three of the pointed oval spaces contain simple interlacing with thickened end-loops in the style of certain illuminated manuscripts of the period (e.g. Lindisfarne Gospels, about 700, fol. 91, middle of letter E, on pl. III f of Mr. Millar's edition; St. Cuthbert's Gospels at Vienna, about 770, pl. 302 of Zimmermann's *Vorkarolingische Miniaturen*, also his pl. 207 b of Cotton MS. *Vesp. A. i*, the eighth-century *Psalter* from St. Augustine's, Canterbury; and Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Cotton MS. *Tiberius C. ii*, late eighth century, pl. 292 a, b of Zimmermann).

Another space has interlacing with a trace of foliage; those radiating from the centre have less character, though two look like

debased acanthus pattern, as on the large panel of the Sittingbourne scamasax¹; and the remaining four have ivy pattern, a running scroll with alternate pointed leaves, also seen on the scamasax, which has been dated independently between 850 and 900. The cross forming the chequer pattern in two of the inner squares is probably not the Christian symbol as an oblong chequer panel is seen outside; and the v-shaped motive in several of the spaces is clearly a simplified or degraded palmette, best seen in one of the inner squares. The more rudimentary forms are matched on the finger-ring of Alfred's father Ethelwulf; and the panel with in-curving sides and pearled border within double lines is seen on the

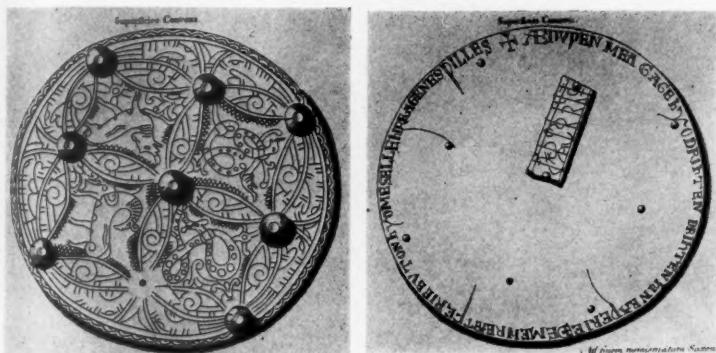


FIG. 2. Silver disc (front and back), Sutton, Isle of Ely (1/3).

lid of the silver box (fig. 5, no. 4) in the Trewhiddle hoard, which is contemporary.

This is not the only brooch of its kind found on English soil, and its date is just two centuries earlier than one discovered in 1695 at Sutton in the Isle of Ely, published in George Hickes's *Thesaurus* (1705), vol. i, 187, *ad finem*,² and measuring 6 in. in diameter. His illustration is here reproduced (fig. 2), and shows an almost identical arrangement (even to the missing boss), but the pointed ovals are here filled with leaf-pattern in the style of Ringerike (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxiii, 398; xxvi, 70), though the grotesque animals in the four large panels are related to the Urnes group of Norway belonging to the period 1050-1100. Allowance must be made for some indistinctness on the original (the decoration of fig. 4 was only revealed by cleaning), but the character of the ornament

¹ *Archaeologia*, xliv, 331; *V.C.H. Kent*, i, 382; *Brit. Mus. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 95, fig. 116.

² The back is reproduced in Gibson's *Camden*, 2nd edition, i, 493.

is unmistakable; and as the disc (possibly a brooch) had been deposited in sheet-lead with five gold rings, 100 silver coins of William the Conqueror, and a plain silver dish, there can be little doubt with regard to its date. Though the type was preserved, the decoration changed considerably in the interval, and both these can now be claimed as native work. The inscription was incorrectly translated into Latin by Hickes, and Mr. Bruce Dickins kindly supplies the following interpretation: + *Æduwen me ag.*

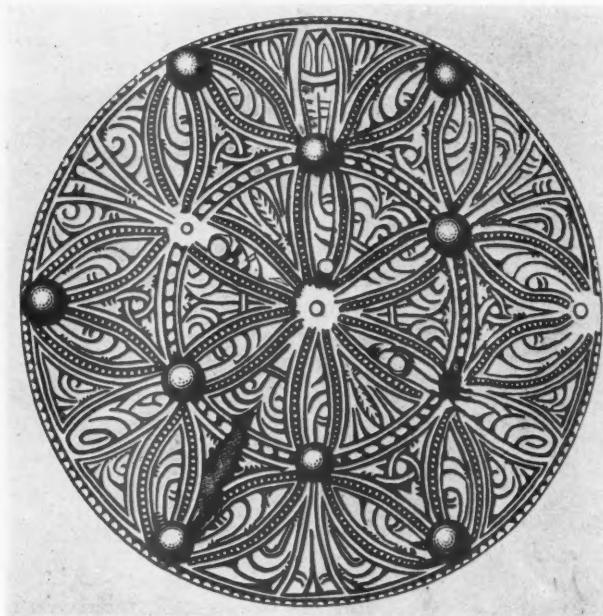


FIG. 3. Silver front of brooch, Stockholm (1).

*Age hyo! Drihten, Drihten, hine awerie de me hire ætferie buton hyo me
selle hire agenes willes. 'Aedwen owns me. May she own me.
Lord, Lord, mayest thou curse him who takes me from her, unless
she give me of her own accord.'* In this he amends a previous
reading printed in Dr. Cyril Fox's *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*,
p. 300, where Professor Chadwick's opinion of the runes in the
middle is quoted: They are apparently an attempt to write Scan-
dinavian runes by some one who did not understand them, and
the plate is of eleventh-century date, judging from certain Anglo-
Saxon spellings in the inscription.

Another brooch of the same class, though of pewter with a simplified design, is in York Museum. It is 2 in. in diameter and has

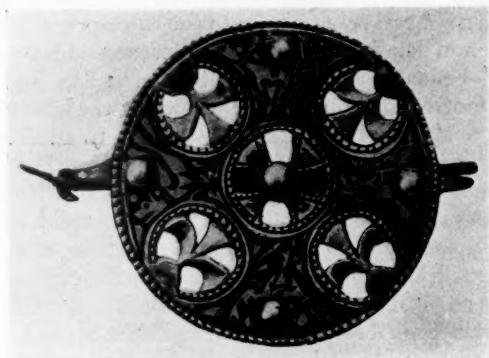


FIG. 4. Silver brooch with niello, Beeston Tor, Staffs. (A).

a rosette pattern (fig. 16 on coloured plate, *V. C. H. Yorks.*, vol. ii, p. 107), dating probably from the eleventh century, like a series found in Cheapside, London.



FIG. 5. Part of hoard, Trewhiddle, Cornwall (A).

(From Brit. Mus. *Anglo-Saxon Guide*)

The style is further illustrated by a remarkable discovery at Stockholm, published by Hans Hildebrand.¹ Of thirty-nine coins in this hoard one was Sassanian, seven Arab, and twenty-seven Anglo-Saxon, of Ethelred II and Knut, deposited soon after 1016;

¹ Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademiens *Månadsblad*, Oct.-Dec. 1892, pp. 173, 184.

besides these was a filigree brooch, with the face of another (fig. 3) $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, of silver, retaining nine of thirteen studs and engraved all over with debased acanthus pattern in a geometric rosette, with a general resemblance to the three preceding brooches. The ornamental details, however, are different, and even without the coins could be dated somewhere between figs. 1 and 2. Here the animal motive is altogether wanting, but the leaf-design filling the pointed ovals may be regarded as common to all three; derived from Carolingian models about 800, it was subjected to West Saxon influence and associated with fantastic animals, which gave way to something analogous to the Ringerike style (fig. 3), and under Scandinavian influence again blended with animals akin to the Urnes group. In view of the above evidence it seems clear that the Stockholm disc is also of Anglo-Saxon origin; and as it was probably not new when taken abroad, it may well be earlier than 1000, when the Ringerike period began, and help to explain that peculiar phase of northern art (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxvi, 71).

The other brooch from Beeston Tor (fig. 4), though presumably contemporary, belongs to another school of art, and reflects the native Anglo-Saxon taste, barely affected by the Carolingian renaissance. The Trewhiddle hoard (fig. 5) may have been deposited in the same year; and with the finger-ring¹ of Ethelwulf, father of Alfred, furnishes close parallels to the four animal figures on a niello ground, which are almost intact. The brooch is just under 2 in. in diameter, and the pin, though broken, is complete, being in one piece with the catch, which is attached to the back by a flat band that closes two of the four openings in the centre. There are five silver bosses (some acting as rivets) and the same number of openwork medallions, one with a cross and four with fleur-de-lis or simplified acanthus. The animal patterns are all different, and are grotesque forms running into interlacing and ivy-scrolls, of which some leaves are notched, as on the larger brooch and a Trewhiddle fragment (no. 8 of fig. 5). This is in marked contrast to Northumbrian art, which flourished till the capture of York by the Danes in 867; and though allied to the Anglian art of the period (*Archæologia*, lxxiv), may perhaps be more West Saxon than Mercian. To decide the point more examples are wanted and will no doubt come to light; but Mr. Wilson's discovery has filled a gap in the sequence that has long been a hindrance to study, and students of the period will be grateful to him for bringing this treasure to light and securing for it a central and a permanent home.

¹ Brit. Mus. *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 143.

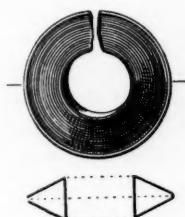
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A Gold Ornament found at Castle Cary, Somerset

By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Local Secretary for Somerset

THE gold ornament here described was found over a hundred years ago at the north end of the hamlet of Galhampton and just within the parish of Castle Cary, but it has never been recorded before. It was recently presented to the Somerset Museum at Taunton Castle by Dr. R. E. H. Woodforde (who now resides in Hertfordshire). It had been handed down in his family, and was



Gold ornament from
Castle Cary ($\frac{1}{2}$).

dug up by his great-grandfather, Colonel William Woodforde¹ (1758-1844) in his garden on the west side and close to the main road from Castle Cary to Ilchester.²

This penannular ornament (see accompanying illustration, full size) is composed apparently of pure gold. Although slightly crushed it is otherwise complete. It is hollow and not filled with a core of other metal; weight 2 dwt. 2 gr. The ring, which is triangular in section, has been constructed from five pieces of thin gold. The two bands or plates which form the upper and lower faces, and the lining of the inner circle, have been cut from strips of gold which had previously been ornamented by fine parallel

¹ Colonel Woodforde raised the first corps of Somerset Volunteer Infantry in 1804, and he was the Lieut.-Colonel commandant when it became the East Somerset Regiment of Local Militia.

² Galhampton proper is in the parish of North Cadbury. The garden and house (long since demolished) are represented by a wooded enclosure, nine furlongs south of Castle Cary church, and close to the south-west of Redlands Farm and Victoria Cottages (6-inch O.S. map, Sheet LXV, S.W.). The place is three miles north of the large camp known as Cadbury Castle, or Camelot.

groovings or corrugations of great regularity. The outer edges of the faces at their convergence have been neatly joined by turning the edge of one plate over that of the other, and not, as in many of these ornaments, bound together by means of a grooved wire or collar. Likewise, the other connecting edges have been skilfully joined by hammering. At the split or break the two small triangular end-plates for closing the hollow ring and giving the ornament a solid appearance are plain and not corrugated. The dimensions of the object are: diameters, external 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ in.), internal about 11 mm.; depth 6 mm.

So far as can now be ascertained no associated remains were found with the Castle Cary ornament. Like similar specimens, it no doubt dates from the latest period of the Bronze Age (Period IV of the classification of Scottish Bronze Age hoards).¹

The literature on the subject of this particular type of gold object is much scattered. These ornaments have been variously described as rings, beads, hair ornaments, earrings, clasps, capsules, ring-money, and 'double conical beads'—the latter being used by Sir Wm. Wilde in his *Catalogue of Gold, Royal Irish Academy*, 1862 (pp. 36, 37). Until one knows their exact purpose, it will be well to follow Mr. J. Graham Callander, and style them 'penannular hollow ornaments of triangular section'.² They are rarely found, and differ considerably in size.

These ornaments appear to be confined to England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and there are, apparently, no records from the Continent.³ Some Egyptian rings of carnelian, ivory, and other materials have similar notches through them.⁴

Perhaps the best known gold ornament of this type from England is that found in Heathy Burn Cave, co. Durham, in 1866. This specimen is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in exterior diameter, and weighs 90.8 grains; it is without ornamental corrugations.⁵ It is exhibited in the British Museum (Greenwell Collection).

A small specimen, about 0.8 in. in exterior diameter, and having concentric groovings, was found at Cheeseburn Grange, North-

¹ J. Graham Callander in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lvii, 163.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lvii, 163.

³ I make no claim that this article contains a complete list of the discoveries of this type of gold ornament. Indeed, there may be several omissions. Some of the early accounts of the finding of these and similar ornaments are extremely vague and unsatisfactory. When our knowledge of this type develops, however, the references I have given may be found useful to those working upon the same subject in the future.

⁴ Evans, *Bronze Implements*, 391; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lvii, 316.

⁵ *Archaeologia*, liv, p. 95, fig. 2; *Bronze Age Guide*, British Museum (1920), 47, fig. 33.

umberland. It, also, is in the Greenwell Collection in the British Museum (J. P. Morgan gift, 1909).

Canon Greenwell, in his paper on Heatherburn Cave, states that two of these objects were found in a vessel of pottery, together with a bronze socketed axe, at Cooper's Hill, near Alnwick (Museum of Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne).¹

A similar object, judging from the description, was found at High Down Camp, Sussex.²

Two gold ornaments of the type described, together with two gold bracelets, were found at Gaerwen, Anglesey, in 1852, and are exhibited in the British Museum. The two former are without concentric groovings, and in exterior diameter measure about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively. Several similar objects are stated to have been found at Gaerwen, besides those now preserved in the National Collection.³ All the specimens appear to have come into the hands of the late Dr. Collingwood Bruce, c. 1856.

Gold objects of similar shape, but much smaller and apparently without the transverse slit, were found associated with tubes and rods of gold at a depth of 18 in. in digging drains at Whitfield Farm in the parish of Beer Hackett, 5 miles south of Sherborne, in 1849, on the property of Lord Digby.⁴ A similar 'find' was made in a cairn on Chesterhope Common, manor of Ridsdale, Northumberland, in 1814.

Eight typical examples of the ornament under discussion are known from Scotland, and the smallest of these, that from Glenluce, is the only one from this territory ornamented with concentric flutings like the Castle Cary specimen.

Four of them were found in ploughing at Balmashanner, Forfarshire, in the well-known hoard which included a bronze socketed celt. The hoard was claimed as treasure trove, in 1892, and found a home in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. They are $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter; one is ornamented; one is imperfect.⁵

A specimen was found in digging a gravel pit at Gogar House, parish of Corstorphine, Midlothian, in 1811, and was given by

¹ Tate, *History of Alnwick*, 15; *Archaeologia*, liv, 95; *Arch. Journ.*, x, 74.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xviii, 388.

³ *Arch. Journ.*, xiii, 295, where a pair of these ornaments from Limerick is figured. These and three penannular armlets of gold and a small gold ring, found together in co. Limerick in 1845, are figured in *Arch. Journ.*, x, plate facing p. 74.

⁴ *Arch. Journ.*, vii, 65; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xli, 213; *Reliquary*, iv (1863-4), 203 (cf. Darley Dale 'find', same reference).

⁵ *Cat. Mus. of Ant.*, Edinburgh (1892), p. 157, no. DQ 158-61; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxvi, 182; xli, 213; lvii, 163, 317; *Archaeologia*, lxi, pp. 151-2, fig. 192.

Mrs. Bell to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, in 1866. It is said to have been found associated with a leaf-shaped sword and a chape, both of bronze.¹

A similar ornament, but larger, was found in a moss in the West Highlands, near Dumbarton, in 1856; diameter 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight 11 dwt. It was found with two penannular armlets of gold, and was given by Peter Denny to the National Museum, Edinburgh, in 1857.²

One of these ornaments was discovered with a large gold ring having cup-shaped terminals at Whitefarland, parish of Kilmory, Arran. Its exterior diameter is 1.65 in., weight 0.255 oz. It belongs to the Museum in the Glasgow Art Galleries.³

The last specimen from Scotland to be mentioned is the very small example, with corrugated ornament, from the Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire. Its exterior diameter is only $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight only 0.07 oz. This ornament is exhibited at the Glasgow Art Galleries, and was deposited by Mr. Ludovic M'L. Mann.⁴

From Ireland there are eleven or twelve objects of this character in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin. The complete examples are of an average weight of 0.446 oz. Two of them are said to have been found near Limerick, whilst of the others there are no records of discovery. These specimens were figured and described by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A., as possibly ear-rings.⁵ In three cases they were found in pairs.

Lord Inchiquin had (in 1920) two similar objects of gold, measuring about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in exterior diameter. They formed part of the Clare 'find', of which the British Museum possesses thirteen gold penannular rings.⁶

A pair of similar ornaments is stated to have been found at Askeaton, co. Limerick, together with a gold bracelet and an ingot of gold.⁶

Drawings of similar ornaments are given in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, iii, 136, in an article written by T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A.

¹ *Cat. Mus. of Ant., Edinburgh* (1892), p. 210, no. FE 7; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi, 311; xiii, 331; xxvi, 185; xl, 213; lvii, 163; Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Bronze and Iron Ages), p. 144, fig. 142; also p. 227.

² *Cat. Mus. of Ant., Edinburgh* (1892), p. 210, no. FE 4; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, iii, 23-4; xxvi, 186; lvii, p. 163, fig. 19, and p. 317; Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 391, fig. 489; Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times* (Bronze and Iron Ages), p. 210, fig. 227.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, lvii, 163, 315.

⁴ *Ibid.*, lvii, 163, 316.
⁵ *Cat., Irish Gold Ornaments, Royal Irish Academy*, 1920, pl. xviii, and pp. 87 and 88.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 18; cf. foot-note 3, p. 143.

Anneau émaillé trouvé à Eauze (Gers)

Par ÉTIENNE MICHON

Le sol de l'ancienne *civitas Elusatium*, aujourd'hui Eauze dans le département du Gers, a à plusieurs reprises rendu au jour des objets antiques.¹ Il y a deux ans y a été recueilli notamment l'anneau de bronze émaillé, de forme ovoïde, reproduit ci-dessous, de 3 centimètres et demi environ de diamètre maximum, dont la décoration se détache en rouge sur fond champlevé.

Il m'avait été impossible, lors de la communication où je le fis connaître à la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, le 2 mai



Anneau émaillé trouvé à Eauze.

1923 (*Bulletin*, 1923, pp. 200-2), d'en signaler de similaire, mais depuis mon attention a été attirée sur un anneau identique donné au British Museum par M. Max Rosenheim et figuré dans le *Early Iron Age Guide* (British Museum, 1905, p. 81, fig. 65).

M. Reginald A. Smith, aujourd'hui conservateur-adjoint de ce département, a bien voulu me faire savoir que l'exemplaire en question avait été déjà antérieurement mentionné par Sir Hercules Read dans les *Proceedings* de cette Société (xx, 57), à l'occasion d'un autre de même nature trouvé à Bapchild dans le comté de Kent. La parenté de ce dernier est en effet évidente, quoique le dessin des ornements y soit beaucoup plus grossier. Il en serait de même d'autres anneaux provenant de Stanwick dans le Yorkshire, mais surtout, en laissant de côté des bronzes dont l'analogie est

¹ Voy., entre autres, *Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, 1880, pp. 103, 133, 209; 1881, pp. 81, 274, 275.

moins immédiate de Polden Hill, Somerset, et de Saham Toney, Norfolk (*Archaeologia*, xiv, 90), une série d'exemplaires vraiment semblables ont été exhumés à Westhall, Suffolk (ibid., xxxvi, 454-6).

Toute la différence avec notre anneau d'Eauze s'y réduit à la manière dont se fait la jonction de ce qu'on peut appeler les deux branches à leur extrémité inférieure. Il y a là, à Eauze, une partie de section carrée présentant par en dessous une cavité rectangulaire où subsistent des traces d'une tige de fer, laquelle précisément est intégralement conservée dans l'exemplaire de M. M. Rosenheim. Les anneaux de Westhall au contraire, dont la portion en bronze se termine de part et d'autre par deux nodosités ou empattements, sont fermés par une barre de fer amincie, soit droite, soit s'évasant en pointe à la base (ibid., pl. xxxvii, 2, 3 et 4).

Le rapprochement du bronze d'Eauze avec des pièces regardées comme des accessoires de harnachement m'avait déjà tenté dans ma communication à la Société des Antiquaires.¹ Il semble bien qu'une telle destination soit confirmée par les exemplaires de Westhall. M. Henry Harrod en 1855 remarquait à leur sujet : 'L'emploi auquel servaient ces anneaux paraît être le même que celui de la moderne *turret*, comme l'appellent nos selliers, à savoir pour le passage des rênes sur le dos du cheval, la partie non destinée à être vue à la base s'encastrant dans le harnais sur le dos ou à l'encolure' (*Archaeologia*, xxxvi, 455). Son opinion est encore celle de M. R. A. Smith, qui me signale que les bords intérieurs sont souvent usés par le frottement du cuir, et c'est d'ailleurs la légende '*Enamelled terret*' (c'est-à-dire *turret*), m'écrit-il, — que porte la figure du *Guide* du Musée Britannique. Il se pourrait pourtant qu'il ne fallût pas trop préciser l'usage. M. Smith, dans ce *Guide* (p. 133, fig. 115 : *Bronze 'terret' for reins*), intitule de même un anneau de Stanwick, mais celui-ci, outre les empattements que j'ai notés à la jonction du fer, porte trois groupes d'ailettes doubles dont la présence eût été peu favorable au libre jeu des guides. M. Déchelette, aussi bien, dans son *Manuel* (ii, p. 1197), au sujet de l'ensemble de ces anneaux trouvés dans les îles Britanniques, qui lui paraissent avoir dû être fixés dans du bois, se borne à indiquer qu'ils appartenaient à l'ornementation de jougs d'attelages. Le nom d'anneaux 'porteguides', continue-t-il, à propos d'une série de provenances diverses qu'il en rapproche et qui comportent trois pièces soudées les unes aux autres, — la base avec ses appendices en forme de sellette, l'anneau vertical et enfin une petite tige à profil de balustre, — est une 'dénomination évidemment inexacte ; les petites tiges

¹ *Ibid.*, 1923, p. 201.

placées à l'intérieur des anneaux sur plusieurs exemplaires n'auraient pas laissé passage aux rênes ; ce sont là de simples garnitures qui devaient être insérées par paires sur le joug au-dessus du garrot de chacun des chevaux' (*ibid.*, p. 1196).

Il s'agit, dans ces derniers, de bronzes des phases II et III de l'époque de La Tène, mais dont le nombre se multiplie surtout à La Tène III, et ainsi sommes-nous amenés à la question de la date à laquelle peut remonter l'anneau d'Eauze. Il est presque certain qu'il faut ici descendre encore plus bas que cette troisième période et l'on doit d'ailleurs remarquer que les exemplaires analogues d'origine britannique sont loin d'y faire opposition. Les faits parlent d'eux-mêmes. Westhall, en même temps que les anneaux, a fourni une monnaie de bronze de Faustine mère (138-41 ap. J.-C.), qui donne un point de repère, et c'est ce qui faisait dire à M. H. Harrod : 'Je présume qu'il n'y a que peu de doute que ces objets sont de la *Roman-British* période' (*Archaeologia*, xxxvi, 456). L'Early Iron Age, au surplus, envisagé dans le Guide du British Museum, comprend, comme le titre complet lui-même l'indique, la British late-Keltic period. Il y a en effet, dans les îles Britanniques, une période qu'on peut désigner sous la dénomination de période de La Tène IV correspondant aux premiers temps de l'époque impériale romaine.

Eauze, d'autre part, n'a pas, que je sache, livré d'objets antérieurs à cette époque romaine, et si un second bronze exhumé en même temps que notre anneau, une sorte de petite double hache, ne constitue guère d'indice, du moins ne fournit-il pas d'argument pour une antiquité plus haute.

Il resterait en dernier lieu, après la question de date, à fixer, non pas le simple lieu de trouvaille, qui après tout peut être accidentel, mais l'origine véritable de l'anneau d'Eauze. La rencontre d'une telle pièce dans le sud de la France étonne M. R. A. Smith, car le procédé de décoration, l'émail appliqué sur fond champlevé du métal, non seulement n'aurait, selon lui, nulle part obtenu autant de succès qu'en Angleterre, mais, déclare-t-il, les découvertes de cette nature en dehors de ce pays sont si rares qu'il y a de solides raisons pour supposer que ce style particulier y est resté confiné (*Guide*, p. 89). Je ne sais si une telle affirmation n'est pas un peu bien catégorique. L'anneau donné au British Museum par M. M. Rosenheim, dont il a été plusieurs fois parlé, vient du Fayoum, et force est à M. Smith de conjecturer qu'il a été importé en Égypte à titre de curiosité par un soldat romain ayant servi en Bretagne (*ibid.*, p. 91). Une première exception se trouve singulièrement fortifiée par une seconde. Notre anneau d'Eauze en prend un surcroît de valeur qui en double l'intérêt.

Disputes between English and Foreign Glass-Painters in the Sixteenth Century

By JOHN A. KNOWLES

AT the beginning of the sixteenth century Flanders had for a hundred years or more been the art centre of western Europe. Thence, and from the Rhenish provinces, most of the art movements sprang; and it was there that new ideas of technique and craftsmanship and new ways of looking at things had their birth. Henry VII, who since the age of five had lived abroad, favoured foreigners, especially Flemings, and encouraged trade with the Netherlands in every possible way. At his coronation he had the 'trappour' of his horse covered with stars made by 'Hanche Dutchmen'; and he presented to Antwerp Cathedral a window with portraits of himself and his wife, Elizabeth of York.

At that time English glass-painters were not keeping abreast of the times. The London Company or Gild of Glaziers and Painters on Glass was old-fashioned, as we shall see later, whilst the York men were hopelessly out of date. The latter case is strikingly shown by a comparison of the windows of St. Michael-le-Belfrey church at York with those of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, which were being painted at the same time. The difference between the two is almost ludicrous, the former being carried out in the style of the fifteenth century, whilst the latter, in composition, draughtsmanship, and technique, are entirely Renaissance in style. The antiquated and worn-out character of English design and workmanship in glass at this period was evidently well known at Court, for at some time previous to 1505 Henry VII had brought over from 'Allmayne'—by which name the Netherlands and southern provinces of Germany were known—Barnard Flower,¹ who became the greatest artist in glass of his time in England. He was made King's Glazier, an office which hitherto had always been held by an Englishman and a Londoner.

Between the years 1509 and 1515 Flower executed the whole of the windows of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and in 1512 he was paid the then large sum of £23 1s. 4d. for glazing 'Our Lady Chapel at Walsingham'. He was then entrusted with the contract for the whole of the windows of King's College Chapel,

¹ *Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII*, vol. ii, p. 1458. He was made a denizen on 6th May 1514. Pat. Roll, 6 Hen. VIII, pt. 1, m. 14.

Cambridge, but died before he had completed more than four. Although he was 'glazier' (i.e. glass-painter) to the King and was in receipt of a salary of £23 per year 'for keeping of certen of the King's manors and castells in Reparacon with glasses', over and above the large contracts just referred to, involving considerable sums of money, he had to live 'within the precynt of Saint Thomas the martir hospital in the Burgh of Southwerk'. This he was compelled to do in order to be out of the jurisdiction of the city, and to avoid the penalties of the Act of Richard III forbidding an alien to keep foreign apprentices or workpeople to assist him. He died in 1517 and was succeeded in the office of King's Glazier by another Fleming, Galyon Hone, a skilful man at his craft, who for similar reasons lived within the liberty of St. Thomas in Southwark, from which he moved later to another sanctuary, that of 'St. Katherine outside the liberty of the City of London'.¹

Hone executed a large quantity of glass-painting, glazing, and repairs at Westminster for Henry VIII; he also made the whole of the glass for Hampton Court Palace. Whilst on one of his visits to the Palace he scratched his name on the walls, which memento is still to be seen preserved under glass in the Haunted Gallery. After the death of Flower, Hone and several others, mostly foreigners, but all outside the membership of the Glaziers Company, took a contract for the completion of the windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. Amongst the partners and sub-contractors with Hone on this work, who will be mentioned in the record of the proceedings in the Star Chamber to be given later, were James Nicholson, Francis Williamson, and Symond Symonds.² In spite of their English names, these men were Flemings. Although in one document Symond Symonds is enumerated amongst the 'Englysshe Forren not free' (i.e. Englishmen who were not members of the Glaziers Company nor free of the city), this was evidently an error, for he was a Fleming.

By this time the old gild system, which for a couple of centuries had been run for the benefit of a select few, intent on squeezing out all who did not happen to belong to the mandarin class,³ was

¹ Star Chamber Proc., Bdle. 21, no. 106.

² He took out Letters of Denization 2nd July 1535.

³ For evidence in confirmation of the above statement see the present writer's 'Glass-Painters of York', in *Notes and Queries*, Feb. 1921–March 1922, where it is shown that families such as the Newsoms remained journeymen glass-painters for generations, whilst families such as the Chambers, Pettys, and Prestons kept control of the management of the craft throughout the whole of the fifteenth century.

rapidly falling to pieces. The old times and the old ways, though bolstered up with all the machinery that the gild system had devised to meet every form of competition from within, and any contingency arising under the old system from without, was powerless in face of this menace of fresh ideas and superior skill. All their attempts to set back the clock and to retard the march of progress proved either fruitless or were only very temporarily successful. Meanwhile the Flemings were getting all the work. Galyon Hone had so much to do that in 1533 he was granted a special licence to employ four extra journeymen besides the two allowed by the statute 14 and 15 Henry VIII.¹

Peter Nicholson, another foreigner working for the king, had evidently received a similar licence; for the Glaziers Company bitterly complained to Cromwell, secretary to Henry VIII, that the 'sayd Peter Nicholson dothe not onely kepe theise five seruante straungers to doo onely your Lordships worke alone but he takith allmens worke that he may gett besydes'.² But that was by no means the worst of it, for, the complaint went on, 'the saide Peter Nicholson doth not onely sett theise men aworke here but he setts men aworke beyonde the see and bryngithe his glasse reddy wrought over in to Englande'. The gild also made several crafty suggestions that Nicholson, although in the favour and patronage of the king, was actually breaking 'the King's Acts made by our Souereigne Lorde the Kyng' in that, by importing windows already painted from abroad, he was cheating the king of his just dues, for thereby 'the Kyng's Grace loses his custom'. Then, with a tender regard for the British working man, they stated that because of Nicholson's competition 'our Englisse men cannot be sett in worke', and they finally concluded by begging Cromwell to 'have the Kyngs Lawes to procede orells theise straungers will vtterly vndoo vs'.

The above document shows that Nicholson must have been much employed, and that this was the real cause of the jealousy of the London fraternity. At that time most of the nobility followed the example of the king and, instead of going to English glass-painters, patronized the Flemings. Peter Nicholson was afterwards chief glass-painter to Edward VI, and one of his name, described as of the county of Surrey, was fined in 1537 for keeping foreign workmen without licence.³ He was probably a Fleming. Another Nicholson, by name James, and evidently also a foreigner,

¹ Pat. Roll, 24 Hen. VIII, pt. 1, m. 7.

² London Glass-Painters' Petition to Cromwell, Chancellor to Henry VIII, *Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII*, vol. 162, fol. 131.

³ *Denizations of Aliens* (Huguenot Soc.), p. xlvi.

and perhaps brother of the above Peter, was also a famous glass-painter at that time, and one of the associate artists who, in conjunction with Galyon Hone, executed the windows of King's College Chapel in 1526 and following years. He took out Letters of Denization on 26th February 1535,¹ and, like Flower and Hone, lived secure from the long arm of the authorities in St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, where he is found in 1536-8 printing the English Bible and other books connected with the Reformation. His work in stained glass must have been considerable. He was employed by Sir Thomas Pope,² and executed armorial glass for Trinity College, Oxford. For the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford, erected by Cardinal Wolsey between the years 1525 and 1528, he painted no less than forty-seven coats of arms and two hundred and forty-six devices.³ There was still another of the same name, John Nicholson, who with Peter and many more was the subject of a complaint from the London Glaziers' Company, but as he is enumerated amongst the 'Englysshe Forrens not free', he was evidently no relation of the Flemish artists of that name.

It was always the policy of Henry VII, and of his son and successor, to encourage Flemish immigrants as much as possible, and at the same time to propitiate the London gilds in every possible way. The secret of keeping these two irreconcilable parties in being, yet preventing when they could anything in the way of open warfare, seems to have been accomplished by a tactful acquiescence in the demands of the former, and by deferring any action against the latter. What was done in the case of Peter Nicholson we do not know. As likely as not Cromwell tried to calm the feelings of both parties and did nothing.

The Glaziers evidently thought their best policy was to meet the foreigners half-way. The work of the Flemings had become so fashionable that not only the king and members of the nobility, but 'Divers of the aldermen and citizens of the City of London have bought glass so made and wrought by them'. It was a hard blow to the gild to see the very persons by whose authority alone they were allowed to exist as a corporate body patronizing the foreigners. Therefore Robert Nelson, who had been Master in 1518, and Roben Marlyng, Warden, came to an agreement with

¹ James Nicholson, glazier from the dominion of the Emperor. Pat. Roll, 26 Hen. VIII, pt. 2, m. 41.

² Warton, *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 16, note.

³ *Expenses of Buildings in Collect. Cur.*, i, 206; and Antony Wood, *Hist. and Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, p. 1157, note.

the Flemish artists by which, in return for a fine of 10s., or in some cases 13s. 4d. and an annual payment of 2s., they were to be allowed to carry on their work without molestation, the gild binding themselves in a sum of 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) to keep their side of the contract. The Flemings' half of the indenture thus made was given into the custody of the previously mentioned James Nicholson. But he died, and his widow went over to the enemy and married no less a person than the Master of the Gild, William Hornby, an action which must have made her late husband turn in his grave. The Company having now obtained possession of both halves of the agreement, saw their chance, and clapped four of the Flemings into jail, one of these being none other than the King's Glazier himself, Galyon Hone. Probably through influence at Court the Flemings eventually obtained their freedom. They then brought an action in the Star Chamber¹ against Hornby and the Gild, alleging unlawful imprisonment and breach of agreement. The Glaziers replied that they claimed a legal right to imprisonment, but the question of the agreement was a different matter. In the proud days of the gilds in the fifteenth century, although they knew full well they were not allowed to make the slightest ordinance without first submitting it for approval to the Mayor and Aldermen, yet no gildsman would admit the fact. Now, when they were no longer able to frighten competitors with threats, nor to collect fines if imposed, they had to urge as an argument that the agreement they signed was void, for 'No craft has authority to licence any foreigners to work any handicraft in the said City without licence of the Mayor and Aldermen'. Henry's policy of marking time and allowing things to go on as usual was again put into operation, and 'it was ordained . . . that the said foreign glaziers should not be imprisoned until the matter before the Court be further determined'. Galyon Hone and his friends evidently continued to prosper. More complaints were made. This time the number of foreigners had swelled to ten and 'to the great hindrance of the complainants', the London Company of Glaziers, the Flemings were evidently flourishing. Yet although obtaining numerous orders, the foreigners obstinately refused either to join the Gild or pay anything towards the dinners of the Master and brethren. Amongst them we find our old friend, Peter Nicholson, and another man known as 'Longe Deryk'. But this was not the worst of it. The Gild's cup of bitterness was filled to the brim by the sight of twelve renegade English glass-painters taking sides with the foreigners, one of these being 'Robt. at Temple

¹ Star Chamber Proceedings, Bundle 21, no. 106 (c. the year 1544).

Barre'. Amongst the foreigners were the well-known Symond Symonds, one of the artists on the King's College work, who also did a considerable amount of heraldic glass for St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1521, 1539, and 1540.¹ The Glaziers no longer breathed out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of progress and freedom, but merely asserted that Hone and his party had 'utterly refused to pay certain charges to the wardens of the Glaziers' and asked for 'judgment with their costs'. The fact of the matter was that the day of the medieval gilds was past, and it was useless to try and make dry bones live. Almost the last we hear of opposition to the Flemings is in 1560, and it is but an echo of the former show of force. Then, 'for certain considerations reasonably moving the Court', the gild decided to 'permit' the foreigners, who were evidently still prospering, to 'sett wyndows in ye aforesaid church' of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, 'and fynishe the same takynge XIIId of them for a fyne for thys once and no more'.² Whether the 'fyne' was ever paid or not is doubtful, as the way in which it was demanded sounds more like a request for alms than a demand; also it would not be difficult to guess what the 'certain considerations' which moved the Court were. The quality of the work of the Flemish artists was well known at St. Bartholomew's, for Prior Bolton had been clerk of the works for Henry VII when he was building his chapel at Westminster, and he had charge of the designs for the windows which were executed by Barnard Flower under his superintendence.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACTS OF ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS³1. *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, vol. 162, fol. 131*

PETITION of the Fellowship and Freemen of the craft of Glaziers to Cromwell the Lord Chancellor praying that they may proceed against Peter Nicholson a stranger, who had offended against the Act of 14 & 15 Henry VIII, which forbade 'foreigners' to keep more than one journeyman, by keeping five stranger servants not only to do Cromwell's work but any other that he can get, and moreover he set men to work beyond the sea and imports glass ready made into

¹ He took out Letters of Denization on 2nd July 1535. The glass in the hall at Sutton Place, Guildford, is also believed to be by his hand.

² Ashdown, *Hist. Worship. Company of Glaziers*, p. 22.

³ The writer is much indebted to his friend Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme, whose researches in the history of glass-making in England are too well known to require mention, for unearthing the documents and generously placing them at his disposal.

England, thus preventing Englishmen working and defrauding the King's customs.¹

2. *Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII, Bundle 21, No. 106*

PETITION of Gallen Hone, Francis Williamson, John Gasbryght, and Garrard Lenthurst, free denizens to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Audley of Walden, the Lord Chancellor [1544²], reciting that they, living within the borough of Southwark and the liberty of St. Katherine out of the Liberty of the city of London, do carry on the handicraft of glazing within their houses and that certain of their glass is bought by the aldermen and citizens of London and set up in their houses; that, notwithstanding, Robert Nelson and Richard Marlyng,³ late wardens of the said craft of glaziers, had prevented them so doing; and that accordingly an indenture had been made between the suppliants and the wardens with the assent and agreement of the Company allowing the suppliants to sell glass and set it up in the city of London without hindrance by the Wardens and Company in consideration of the suppliants agreeing each to pay two shillings yearly to the wardens; and further the suppliants did give to the wardens at the sealing of the indenture some ten shillings and some thirteen shillings and fourpence, and the wardens were bound to the suppliants in the sum of twenty marks to perform the covenants; that the bond was delivered for safe custody to James Nicholson⁴ deceased, that William Horneby of London having married Nicholson's widow, had come into possession of the bond, and the indenture sealed by the wardens had come into the possession of George Medley; that William Horneby and Christopher Jaxson, now wardens, had caused the suppliants to be arrested and imprisoned in the city of London although the suppliants had paid to the wardens the agreed two shillings continually and yearly and the suppliants have required the delivery of the indenture and bond which has been refused: Therefore the suppliants pray that writs of subpoena be directed to Horneby, Jaxson and Medley to appear in the High Court of Chancery to answer the premises and to permit the suppliants peaceably to sell and set up their glass in the city of London until the cause is otherwise determined.

THE ANSWER of George Medley, chamberlain of the city of London, William Horneby and Christopher Jaxon to the Bill of Complaint:—The defendants answer that a 'foreigner' not free of the city, whether denizen or English, may not by the city's laws, usages and franchises, work at his handicraft within the city; that it has been the practice time out of mind for the mayor and heads of the city by the chamber-

¹ The above document was printed in full by Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme in *Notes and Queries*, 12 series, iv, 19.

² The date of this and the following document is shown by the complaint of the London glaziers, in which this document is referred to.

³ Master of the Company in 1518; Ashdown, *Hist. of Worship. Co. of Glaziers*, p. 57.

⁴ One of the contractors for the King's College windows in 1526.

lain and other officers and by the freemen of the same city of the same craft, to prohibit any 'foreigner' so working and to punish them by imprisonment 'at the commandment of the Lord Mayor of the said city'; that no craft or mystery has authority to license 'foreigners' to work in the city without the license of the mayor, aldermen and common council; that the complainants being 'foreigners' and not freemen did exercise their craft without such leave, that they were prohibited from so doing but not desisting some of them were imprisoned by the command of the 'Lord Mayor' at the complaint of the defendants. As to the covenant said to have been concluded between the Company of Glaziers and the complainants, the said indenture was of no force in law as the Company was not then incorporated,¹ and also it was only sealed by two persons purporting to be wardens who were not now wardens and none of the defendants sealed it, and if they had it would not have served without grant or license by the mayor. Therefore the indenture was void by the laws, liberties and customs of the city. They are willing to deliver the indenture to the court. They deny the complaints, have not received two shillings yearly but only sixpence a quarter according to statute, and are ready to prove in court.

IN THEIR REPLICATION the complainants assert that the matter of their bill is true, that they have unlawfully been interrupted from exercising their craft, that the bond was sufficient in law to bind the Company and they deny the rights of the city and all other statements as set out in the Answer.

3. *Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII, vol. 16, no. 79*

THE COMPLAINT of William Frankleyn and John Swayen wardens of the art or mystery of Glaziers of the city of London and of all the glaziers freemen of the same city, shows that they and their predecessors had been chargeable and contributing to all taxes etc. in the city of London, and that no 'foreigner' not free of the city whether alien, denizen or English should work within the city at any handicraft which was practised by freemen and none others, that if any such 'foreigner' did so practise his handicraft the mayor and heads of the said city by the chamberlain and other officers and by the wardens of the freemen of such craft as was thereby grieved, could prohibit and punish by imprisonment such 'foreigners'. Notwithstanding this Gallen Hone, Francis Wallyamson, John Gasbryght and Garrard Lenthurst being denizens and 'foreigners' and not freemen or freemen chargeable with scot, lot etc. of the city, continually practise the craft of glazing for which they had been prohibited and imprisoned according to the usages of the city, and had moreover exhibited a feigned and untrue bill of complaint touching the premises against George Medley, the chamberlain of the city, and the wardens of the art of Glaziers to which bill George Medley, and William Horneby and Christopher Jaxon the then wardens had made answer; but the Council, not having time to consider the matter, did order in the Star

¹ The date of the first charter is 6th Nov. 1638; *Ashdown, loc. cit.*, 113.

Chamber on 27 April 36 Hen. viii that the said 'foreigners' should not be molested or imprisoned until the matters pending were determined. The said four persons however have not only since this order infringed and broken the customs of the city to the damage of the complainants, but Gwyllam de la Hay,¹ Henry Vesaunt, Peter Nycolson, Godfrey Tryce, John Mathewson and Longe Deryk² strangers born and not being freemen and John Denham, Wylliam Sherborne, Wylliam Calcroft, Symon Symonson,³ John Alardes,⁴ Robert at Temple Barre, John Bode, Owen Johans, John Nycolson, Richard Sympson, Robert Fyssher and Nycolas Rychardson,⁵ English foreigners⁶ and not free-men have broken the said customs working daily in the city to the hindrance of the complainants and subversion of the customs of the city and are not bound to scot, lot etc., which the petitioners are bound to pay; and also by reason whereof such as would be apprentices to the petitioners refuse to be so apprenticed saying that they know an easier way, which shall not only be a decay of the art but the destruction of the liberties and customs of the city; that the petitioners have offered to make the offenders free of the company and to allow them to work in the city for any of the King's Counsellors, which they have refused, and the petitioners have no remedy until the order of the Star Chamber be reformed. Wherefore the petitioners pray that writs of subpoena be directed to the offenders commanding them to appear before the Council in the Star Chamber to answer the premises and to take such other order and direction as the Council may deem right.

THE ANSWER (Ibid. 80 a) of Gallen Hone, Gerarde Lenthurst, Peter Nicholson, Godfrey Trice, John Bote and Owen Jones to the above complaint, shows that on 15 February 20 Hen. VIII, the Council decreed that all strangers then or thereafter made denizen and inhabiting within the city of London and the suburbs or within two miles of the same and kept houses and occupied their craft should be contributors to the artificers of the crafts within the city, paying all charges as others of any craft within the city should pay, which decree was confirmed by Act of Parliament; that the defendants have ever since been ready to pay to the wardens of the craft of Glaziers the same charges as any others of the same occupation do pay;

¹ Letters of Denization, 5th May 1539.

² 'At an earlier date one of this name died in an affray with a rival glass-painter, probably a member of the London Gild. There is record of a pardon to Adrian Regnold glasyer of the death of Richard Glasyer, alias Deryk Glasyer of Holland.' *Cat. Pat. Rolls*, 33 Hen. VI, iv, 237, 8th June 1455.

³ One of the artists on the King's College work. He is here described as an Englishman, but he as a fact took out letters of Denization on 2nd July 1535.

⁴ Afterwards glass-painter to Edward VI.

⁵ Although set down as an Englishman he took out letters of Denization on 14th April 1541.

⁶ An English foreigner was a man from some other part of England who had not taken out his freedom. A civic ordinance of Wycombe in 1505 decreed that 'from this time forth no burgess or foreigner . . . speak before the day of election of the mayor': *Hist. MSS. Com.*, v, 559.

and they pray that the decree may be confirmed and that they be dismissed out of Court with costs.

THE REPLICATION (Ibid. 80b) of Wylliam Frankelyn and John Swayne to the above answer says that they cannot be compelled by law to make any reply as the Answer is insufficient and they pray for Judgement with costs in spite of the defendants asserting that they are ready to pay the charges and customs to the wardens of the craft for they have utterly refused so to do.

Some Flint Tools of the Iron Age : a Singular Series

By Rev. H. G. O. KENDALL, M.A., F.S.A.

SOME years ago Dr. Blackmore discovered, on top of Laverstock Down, a hitherto unknown series of flint tools, turned up by the plough, which he named 'Rectangular'. He has pointed out that it is in their extreme simplicity, together with constancy to type, that the skill in making them lies; for the manufacturers of these tools chipped flakes of one pattern, with several particular features,

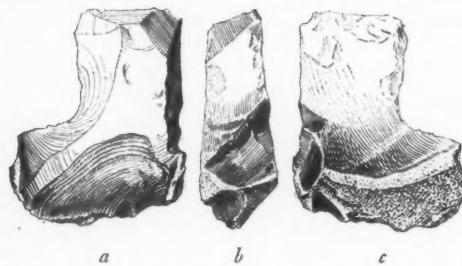


FIG. 1. An ideal rectangular implement ($\frac{1}{2}$).
a, bulbous face; b, side view; c, outer face.

by the hundred. Modern practitioners know how many blows have to be given to knock a flake or a block into a required shape, but these people made one kind of tool with some half-dozen strokes, almost unfailingly, over and over again.

Nodules of an easily flaked, thick-crusted flint from the chalk, a necessity for their manufacture, were found on the spot. An alternative descriptive title for the representative type would be 'L-shaped', for the specimens range between the right angle of the printed capital and the obtuse one sometimes given to it in handwriting.

The process of manufacture was as follows :

1. A flat platform was formed (top of fig. 1, a) by the detachment of a piece of the crust of a nodule. In some cases, however, the first 'outside' flake taken off was the one the removal of which produced the outer face of the tool, i. e. the one which does not bear the bulb (fig. 1, c). Unlike the majority of flakes, in most

periods, these implements were used with the inner face uppermost; as also were some others in the Iron Age industries.

2. In others this was the second step.

3. The crust was sometimes, not always, removed on the thicker side of the tool (right-hand side of fig. 1, *a*).

4. The broad end might be similarly treated. In fig. 1 it was not. The crust remains. *Vide* the base of *c*.

5. A broad flake was cleverly struck off in the formation of the hollow on one side which is so marked a feature of the 'Rectangular' tools.

Thus these tools were made with clever design, skill in execution, and economy of labour. In their completion a few minor chips were sometimes removed. There is evidence that in some cases the curved edge was used for hollow-scraping a stick, a bone, or what not. But the tools lend themselves still more readily to prehension, for the use of the narrow edge (top of fig. 1), in cutting, planing, or scraping, as Dr. Blackmore has pointed out. In order to obtain a suitable angle, making this edge strong yet sufficiently sharp, the flake was struck off the core, or remainder of the nodule, not at right angles to the striking platform, but considerably aslant. *Vide* fig. 1, upper end. This narrow edge at the end occurs even more frequently than the hollow curve at the side; and it often shows the marks of use very distinctly. Another object was the point at the corner (fig. 2). Every degree of elongation of this point occurs (figs. 3 and 4). Finally, it moves, so to speak, down to the middle of one side, when the tool becomes 'bow-shaped' (fig. 5).



FIG. 2. Tool with corner point made from a parallel-sided flake; bulbar face ($\frac{1}{2}$).

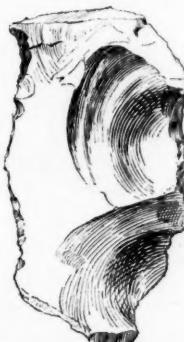


FIG. 3. Tool as fig. 2, with facets for thumb of right hand ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 4. Implement with elongated point ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Fig. 2 represents the elongated type which is, perhaps, as numerous as fig. 1. Instead of a flake with a broad end, one was struck off with sides parallel or nearly so, so that a long and comparatively narrow tool was produced. Sometimes two hollows were chipped out, side by side, for hand-hold. In fig. 3 the first joint of the thumb of the right hand fits into the upper facet, and the muscle at the base into the second. Numerous specimens have a spur at the narrow end, as fig. 6. Some plain flat flakes



FIG. 5. 'Bow-shaped' implement ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 6. Implement with point at the end ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 7. Implement with end chipped for scraping ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 8. Notched tool ($\frac{1}{2}$).

are spurred. Shallow points are a feature of this industry and of that at Hackpen Hill and allied sites, mentioned below. In the end view of fig. 7 may be seen the evidence of its use as a scraper. Notched tools are not uncommon (fig. 8).

Remains of flaked nodules and flakes lie about in some profusion with the more pronounced tools. In fig. 9 is illustrated a small flake (bulbous face shown) taken from a tool when the hollow at the side was produced on the latter. Like others, it has been used. Some borers have long pointed ends (fig. 10). One small nodule has been flaked all over into a kind of rude

celt. Other kinds of tools may turn up. At present, the varieties are few and simple. One more is illustrated in fig. 11. It is an exaggerated example of a knob-headed type occurring in an industry on Hackpen Hill, which I have assigned to the Iron Age (*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, vol. iii, part iv, p. 540, fig. 32).

Dr. Blackmore remarks that the 'Rectangular' industry represents a well-marked phase, and should be definitely recognized. It was evident from the first that it was a comparatively late one. The Drift implements are, of course, the earliest on the site. Of these there are several Periods, as witnessed by varying patinas and re-chippings. Again, the white, blue, or unchanged grey or black



FIG. 9. Broad flake from side of a rectangular implement ($\frac{1}{2}$).

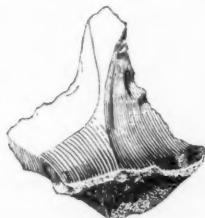


FIG. 10. A borer ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 11. Exaggerated example of a knob-headed implement ($\frac{1}{2}$).

facets of the 'Surface' tools impinge upon the brown or yellow of the Drift flints, when these have been picked up and utilized by the later peoples. The 'Surface' series have not been stained by being buried in a ferruginous gravel or clay; they have lain on the ground, and have been subsequently buried only by 6 in. or so of humus. Thus they have been exposed to patinating conditions: the action of acid in rain-water and of the sun.

The white series lie chiefly in dark humus immediately above the chalk. In dry chalk, flints do not alter; but wet chalk hastens the process of decay. Flints on a heavy clay soil do not decay so quickly. Nevertheless, in north Wilts. and at Laverstock the tools, flakes, &c., from the red clay soil are, in my opinion, actually later than the whitened specimens from the humus above the chalk (*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, vol. iii, part iv, p. 518).

The succession of 'Surface' Periods at Laverstock includes the following, at least :

1. On the chalky soil are flakes, cores, scrapers, &c., with white and blue-white patinas. They resemble the Windmill Hill (Avebury) series, though larger.
2. On the red clay soil are a few prismatic cores and narrower flakes, of a stronger blue.
3. 'Rectangular' and allied tools, slightly bluish.
4. Unaltered specimens of the 'Rectangular' series, very numerous on certain spots. These occasionally stray a little way off the red clay. They are probably a little later than 3. Re-chippings on patinated tools show the order of the several series.

From the foregoing, together with other evidence, it seemed to me that 3 and 4 were not earlier than the Iron Age.

This has now been proved to be the case: a fact which demonstrates the usefulness of a combined study of patinas, types, and styles of chipping among the 'Surface' flints.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington have been able to show, by their recent excavations, that Figsbury Ring, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Laverstock Down, is of the Iron Age. And on the flat bottom of the wide inner ditch, beneath 2 ft. to 3 ft. of chalk rubble and accumulated soil, they found a pile of about a hundred tools and a hundred flakes of the 'Rectangular' series: evidently made on the spot. Some unused nodules of flint lay with them. From this ditch material was probably obtained for making up the vallum.

In the same stratum with the flints, writes Mrs. Cunnington, was 'a rim fragment of a wheel-turned rim bowl, of a type probably not much, if at all, earlier than the first century A.D.'; 'the only piece of this type of vessel that was found at Figsbury'. She refers to the possibility of any small single object having worked down below its normal level. Alternatively, she suggests that the final strengthening of the entrenchments *may* be as late as the bead-rim fragment. In any case, the whole evidence obtained shows that the 'Ring' is of the Iron Age. I am truly obliged to Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington for the free use which they have allowed me to make of this information.

The discovery appears to the writer both most interesting and important, as fitting one set of 'Surface' flints into their chronological position¹ and narrowing down the range for others.

It is noteworthy that whilst implements in the earlier prehistoric ages are equally right- or left-handed, the great majority of the 'Rectangular' tools are right-handed, as might be expected in the industry nearest to our own times. Out of more than two dozen in my own collection two only, and those inferior specimens,

¹ i.e. as regards the 'Age', though not, as yet, the exact 'Period' in that 'Age'.

have the hollow curve on the right side, when the bulbar face is uppermost. On the remainder the hollow forms a convenient place for putting the thumb of the right hand. The middle of the bent forefinger comes against the thicker side of the tool (fig. 1, right hand of *a*).

Dr. Blackmore mentions that these tools are found, in addition to Laverstock, at Dean Hill, on the low-lying meadows at Petersfinger, and at Witherington. In addition, Mr. Keiller has dug them out of one side of a supposed barrow near Juniper Down; whilst 300 yds. or so to the south a further hoard was discovered. The constant recurrence of the same types, produced with great skill and showing several special features, as already indicated, precludes the idea that all of this type are 'wasters', especially in conjunction with the very distinct marks of use on many from Laverstock. At the same time, Mr. Keiller rightly remarks on the difficulty of accounting for so many lying heaped together on the place of manufacture. He points out that very few of the short, broad flakes, taken off the side of the tools, as already described, were to be seen in his find. It would appear, therefore, that these flakes were required for use, and that the truth lies between his original theory and mine: viz. that the 'Rectangular' flints are in part 'cores', whence a particular kind of flake was struck, and in part tools. A special investigation made by myself at Laverstock has shown that the broad flakes occur numerously there. The majority have been used (fig. 9).

Whilst flakes and other tools of the industry are spread over a considerable area, the 'Rectangular' specimens do not occur *passim* with the others, but are found in quantity only on certain spots. Pot-boilers, both of this and of the Bronze Age, are numerous on the down. These are often connected with burnt areas. Fragments of Romano-British pottery are plentiful in one place. Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington found 'pot-boiler' flints at Figsbury, but no signs of permanent occupation.

In the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, vol. ii, part iii, p. 360, Mr. R. H. Chandler figures some coarse flakes off which shorter flakes have been taken, similar to those whose removal caused the hollow curve on the 'Rectangular' flints. He suggests their use as gun-flints. The application of this theory to the 'Rectangular' flints seems to be precluded by the Figsbury discovery and by a study of the several types; although at least one student takes this view of them.

Notes

Pleistocene man in Kent.—The recent Memoir on the Geology of the country around Dartford (1924, price 3s. ; map separate, sheet 271, price 2s.), by Messrs. Dewey, Bromehead, Chatwin, and Dines, devotes twenty-eight pages to the Pleistocene deposits, which in this area are the most illuminating in England, even if the story is at present incomplete. The Clay-with-flints is briefly discussed, and important finds in that deposit were recently illustrated in this *Journal* (vol. iv, p. 147) ; whereas the plateau east of Horton Kirby is nearly free from Clay-with-flints, and is one of the most productive localities for flint implements in Kent, all types being mixed together on the surface. Both the Dartford Heath and Swanscombe gravels are classified as Boyne Hill or 100 ft. terrace ; and the view taken with regard to the Milton Street, Ingress Vale, and Wansunt deposits is that published ten years ago in *Archaeologia*. The Taplow or Middle Terrace is represented in the area between Erith, Crayford, and Dartford, where the brick-earth, rich in fossil bones, is regarded as the latest member of the series ; and it has been found difficult to fix a boundary between the true river-deposits of this terrace and the unstratified material known as Coombe Rock.

Theories of human descent.—The Huxley lecture, delivered last year in French to the Royal Anthropological Institute by Professor René Verneau, of Paris, is translated in *Nature*, 20th December 1924, p. 899, and runs counter to the opinion of most that Neanderthal man bequeathed not a drop of his blood to modern man, being entirely replaced by *Homo sapiens*. The Neanderthaloid characteristics of the Australian native indicate a close relationship with Le Moustier man, while, on the other hand, certain features in Neolithic or modern skulls found in Europe are to be explained by atavism. The race of Neanderthal, thoroughly nigristic in type, has continued, in his opinion, to play its part among us, as it has in Africa, Australia, and elsewhere ; and the same element has entered into the ethnology of Java and the New World. Such are the Professor's conclusions from a close study of the Grimaldi, Talgai, Broken Hill, and many other skulls. In *Homo sapiens* the simian traits have gradually disappeared, but the nigristic element is retained in a marked degree ; and recent discoveries seem to prove that a population akin to the negro has everywhere preceded the white and yellow races of mankind.

Early British pottery.—Excavations undertaken by Dr. Arthur Rowe, F.G.S., on the site of the new municipal tennis-courts at Tivoli Park, Margate, have resulted in surprising discoveries, including the upper part of an urn (possibly of the pedestal type) here illustrated after restoration. Two-thirds of the design can be seen, the rest is wanting. The ware is dark grey, the face being lustrous and nearly

black, probably wheel-made. At the bulge the side is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and the diameter 7 in., the mouth measuring 5·1 in. outside. There is a groove round the neck just above a row of punctured dots; and on the side an angular scroll-pattern outlined by broad grooves and filled with punctured dots. The ordinary pedestal urns of the Kent and Essex cemeteries have no decoration of this kind, which is closely allied to that of Glastonbury (Bulleid and Gray, vol. ii, plates LXXVII-LXXXVIII); but in the West the filling consists of cross-hatching, and the true pedestal type is not represented. Similar scrolls were found at Hengistbury, also the punctured technique, but not on the same vessels. The combination is, however, found in Brittany (Paul du Chatellier, *La Poterie... en Armorique*, plates 14-16; Déchelette, *Manuel*, 1468) and assigned to La Tène I, a date which would also suit Dr. Rowe's specimen, as it was found more



Upper part of an urn from Margate ($\frac{1}{4}$).

than 5 ft. from the surface under two Roman and two Keltic horizons, sunk 10 in. in the underlying brick-earth.

Lyneham Barrow, Oxfordshire.—Mr. A. D. Passmore sends the following note: About 30 ft. from the north-east end of this long barrow stands a large monolith now nearly 6 ft. above ground (see *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xv, 404) and roughly 6 ft. wide and just under 2 ft. thick, of local stone. At the top is an ancient and natural fissure extending right across the stone and penetrating some way downwards obliquely. Early in 1923, either by foul play or natural decay, another crack appeared spreading towards the first at about a right angle, the result being that a large piece at the top of the monolith became detached. Such an opportunity of mischief was speedily taken advantage of and the piece of stone, weighing over 4 cwt., was pushed off and fell to the ground.

In August 1924 the owner of the land, his man, and the writer spread a bed of cement and hoisted up the large broken mass and relaid it in its old bed. The stone has since been visited; the cement has set hard and is of the same colour as the stone, which may now be considered safe.

Looped palstave from Nottinghamshire.—Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., sends the following note: The fine looped palstave, here illustrated,

was brought to my notice by Mr. B. T. Steemson, B.A., and I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Steemson, its owner, for permission to publish it. It was found about a mile north of Ollerton, Notts., and some two furlongs north of a ford across the river Maun. It measures 163 mm. in length and 43 mm. across the widest part of the blade. It is in a fine state of preservation, with a dark green patina, and is ornamented with three sharp-edged ribs, 42 mm. long, below the stopridge. Bronze implements of any kind are by no means common from Nottinghamshire, but of palstaves of a similar type and similarly decorated Sir John Evans records one specimen from near Nottingham and a second from Nettleham, Lincs. The length of the ornamental



Looped palstave from Nottinghamshire (1).

ribs is paralleled on a specimen from Keswick, Cumberland (*Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 93).

The Course of Watling Street.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Karslake, F.S.A., communicates the following note: Since submitting a report on the paved roadway disclosed beneath the surface of the south end of the Edgware Road in the summer of 1923 (*Antiq. Journ.*, iv, 409) further evidence as to the subsequent course of this road has come to light. In a trench driven for Post Office cables in the spring of 1924, along the north side of Oxford Street east of its junction with the Edgware Road, I noticed for several yards, opposite the west end of Hereford Gardens, paving stones, similar to those found in the Edgware Road, being cast up out of the trench. This showed that the paved roadway, instead of following a course across Hyde Park in the direction of Park Lane, as its alignment where last disclosed in 1923 suggested, had made a turn to the east along the line of Oxford Street as far as the western end of Hereford Gardens. In November 1924 a further point in its course was found. In a trench for a new main driven by the Metropolitan Water Board along the north side of Piccadilly, a paved roadway was met with 5 ft. 3 in. below the present surface at a point about 200 ft. east of Down Street. The paving of this roadway was similar in character to that found beneath the Edgware Road, except that it was composed solely of blocks of Kentish rag-stone, somewhat larger than the stones of various materials found previously. The bed on which they rested was similar to that disclosed beneath the Edgware Road.

We may therefore conclude that at the south end of the Edgware Road, opposite Marble Arch, this roadway turned east for a distance of one furlong until opposite the west end of Hereford Gardens. It then took a direction south-east, following a line some 400 ft. east of

Park Lane and crossing Piccadilly along the right bank of the Tyburn Brook. The old bed of the brook was clearly shown in the same trench which disclosed the roadway. It was some 80 ft. wide, the right bank ill defined and marshy. The left bank, which is marked by the centre line of Brick Street, was steeper and well defined. A seventeenth-century manorial map of Ebury shows Ossulstone (possibly a Roman milestone) at the south end of Park Street (C. T. Gatty, *Mary Davies and the Manor of Ebury*, pl. 31).

There can be little question that this roadway is the Roman road which crossed the Thames in the neighbourhood of Westminster—but all doubts on the subject might be set at rest if haply some day it could be uncovered in the Green Park south of Piccadilly.

Roman Coins found in Somerset.—Mr. H. St. George Gray, Local Secretary for Somerset, sends the following further report on the discovery of Roman coins in the excavations which have been carried out, at intervals since the autumn of 1923, at the Westland Estate, Yeovil :

In the previous report on coins from this site, published in *The Antiquaries Journal*, vol. iv, pp. 427-8, a list of twenty-five coins (all 'third brass' except the earliest, which is 'second brass') was given, dating from Constantius I Chlorus (A.D. 292-304) to Gratian (A.D. 367-83). Subsequently, thirty more coins from this site have passed through my hands, and they extend the period covered back to Gordianus Pius (A.D. 238-44), of which emperor there are two billon coins in excellent preservation, with reverses P·M·TRP, IIII·COS·II·P·P· and VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. There are three 'second brass' coins—two of Constantius II (SALVS AVG·NOSTRI with the Chi-Rho monogram), and one of Magnentius (FELICITAS REIPVBLICÆ).

The remainder, which are 'third brass', are as follows: Victorinus (1); Tetricus II, PIETAS AVGG· (1); Claudius II Gothicus (1); Constantius I, including SOLI INVICTO COMITI and VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC·PERP. (3); Constantine I, Constantinopolis (1); Helena, first wife of Constantine I (2); Constantine II (1); Constans (4); Constantius II (4); Constantine period (4); Valens (1); another fourth-century coin; and one unidentifiable.

Irish bucket from Sweden.—The accompanying illustration is reproduced by permission from the second part of *Fornvännen* for 1924 (pp. 142-5), and both the metal-work and the developed design are triumphs of restoration. The original was excavated by Dr. Hjalmar Stolpe from a woman's grave at Björkö on Lake Mälar, which contained among other ornaments two 'tortoise' brooches of bronze with double shell dating from the early tenth century; and a filigree silver brooch of trefoil pattern and early Carolingian character. As the bucket was evidently looted by the Vikings, it may well be somewhat earlier. Dr. Arne, in his account of it, quotes the *Codex aureus* of Stockholm (a Canterbury MS. of 750-75), but the closest parallel is at present undated—a bronze fragment inlaid with gold from Stromness, in the Orkneys (Allen and Anderson, *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, p. xcii, fig. 22). Both exemplify the Irish treatment of the

vine-scroll with birds and beasts of Northumbrian art; and a similar blend of conventionalized animals and leafage is seen in the Fetter Lane sword-hilt (Brit. Mus. *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 112, probably about 800). The filling of the trumpet-pattern of the lower register is much like that on the back of the Alfred jewel; and the lozenge



Irish bucket from Sweden.

border goes back to the Early Iron Age of Britain. There is another bucket of this kind in Ireland (R. I. A. *Christian Guide*, 73, fig. 83, from Kinnegad, Westmeath), but precise dating is at present difficult, and Dr. Arne seems to prefer a date about 900 for the Swedish specimen.

Enamelled bowl-escutcheons.—In a gravel-pit at or near Hitchin, Herts., about 1916, workmen came upon a bronze bowl which they



FIG. 1. Enamelled bowl-escutcheons from Hitchin (1).

pulled to pieces, but saved two enamelled discs of tinned bronze, which have been purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum (M. 162, 163—1923) and are here illustrated from a photograph kindly

supplied by Mr. H. P. Mitchell (fig. 1). The bowl contained beech-nuts, and a contemporary bowl of cast bronze containing filberts, from a burial at Faversham, is in the British Museum. One disc is in a frame or collar 2 in. in diameter, and both measure 1.8 in. across, with the front slightly convex and decorated with spiral-trumpet pattern, the metal and red *champlevé* enamel being counterchanged. That in its frame has yellow enamel in the middle, and the red, as usual, has mostly turned to green. There is a similar disc at South Kensington (6926-1860), 1.9 in. across, but without locality (fig. 2); and the pattern is familiar, most of the available information on these bowls and enamels being given in *Archaeologia*, lvi, 39, and *Proceedings*, xxii, 66. Such discs are known to have been fixed to bowls of wrought bronze, three on the side with hooks on their frames to attach three chains for suspension, and one (or two) on the base inside or outside, where the framed specimen from Hitchin no doubt belonged. The pattern is almost identical on discs from Oving (V. C. H., Bucks., i, 195) and Chesterton (V. C. H., Warwick, i, 258, fig. 8); and it is usual to call the style Irish, though these enamels are almost confined to England, one stray example being in Brussels Museum. The date is about 550-650, but further evidence on that point as well as the centre of manufacture and purpose of the bowls is desirable and may be found in Scandinavia, where much Viking loot from the British Isles has been recognized.



FIG. 2. Enamelled bowl-escutcheon in Victoria and Albert Museum ($\frac{1}{2}$).



Irish bronze-gilt ornament from Finland.

Irish metal-work in Finland.—Bronze-gilt fragments obviously of Irish origin are plentiful in Norway (e.g. Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, nos. 616-37), but have not hitherto been found beyond the Baltic. The discovery of a specimen from Finland was first communicated by Dr. C. A. Nordman, at whose request the following details and the photograph here reproduced have been kindly supplied by Dr. Alfred Hackman, of Helsingfors Museum. The cemetery of Ristimäki (Cross-hill) in the parish of Kaarina (St. Karins) near Åbo was excavated systematically by M. Tallgren in 1914-15 and found to contain cremated interments packed with stones; but the part in which the Irish bronze was recovered had already been disturbed. Associated

finds elsewhere show that the cemetery was in use between the end of the seventh century and the middle of the ninth; and a comparison with similar work in Ireland suggests the eighth century for the ornaments, which were probably looted from Ireland, the Viking raids there beginning early in the ninth century. The front is gilt, the side edges tinned (not silvered), and the limbs have a H section at the extremity. In the centre is a cabochon setting of amber, now incomplete; and the spiral design is not far removed from that of the enamelled discs from Hitchin described in the foregoing paragraph.

A Monumental Brass lately discovered in Warwickshire.—Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., supplies the following note: The brass exhibited by Lady Dormer, through our Fellow Mr. J. W. Ryland, at the meeting on 15th January 1925, was found at her residence, Grove Park, Warwick, in 1924, when clearing some outbuildings for conversion into a garage, but how or when it got there is unknown. When found it was in a stone or slate slab, from which it was unfortunately removed and remounted on a board as shown in the illustration. The brass is composed of four pieces: an armed figure 17½ in. in height, a lady 17 in., an inscription plate 16 in. by 2 in., and a shield 5 in. by 4 in. The stone is said to have shown indications for the indent of another shield. From the style of the armour and the costume of the lady, the brass may be dated about 1475. The figures are turned sideways. The man is in plate armour with bare hands; he wears a curiously fluted salade, from the back of which protrudes his long hair, an unusual feature; his breastplate has a shell-shaped demi-placcate; the shoulder-pieces differ in shape, that on the right having an upright ridge. The elbow-pieces are large and of similar shape, the taces short with a fringe of mail and fair-sized tuiles. The legs have the usual thigh- and shin-pieces, large knee-pieces and long pointed sollerets. The sword is suspended diagonally behind the body, but no belt appears; there is also the usual dagger. The feet rest on a mound. The lady wears the butterfly head-dress with a close-fitting gown, cut low in front, with fur edging and cuffs, and confined round the waist by a sash, the end of which hangs by her side.

The inscription, which bears no date, reads:

Hic iacent Johes Thudderle Armig' fili' & heres Johis
Thudderle & Alicia
ux' eius quonda ux' Johis Iuyn milit' filia Willm' By
The More

The engraver, it may be noted, has cut T for C in the surname. The shield bears the arms of Chudderle, Chiderlegh, or Chudleigh of Silverton, Devon (arg.), on a chevron (az.), between three birds' heads erased (sa.), three acorns (or), impaling a chevron between three trees (probably for Bois of Halberton) (arg.), a chevron (gu.), between three oak trees (vert). The shield has been broken and damaged at the lower sinister corner and roughly repaired with lead, so that the third tree is no longer visible.

All the persons mentioned in the inscription are west country folk

and so far as is known have no connexion with Warwickshire. The inscription records that John Chudleigh, Esq., was the son and heir



hic iacet Johes Chuddele armig filius theres Johes Chuddele et Alice
ve eius quoniam de Johes Juyn knyght filia Willm de the More

Monumental brass to Thomas Chuddele and wife (1).

of John Chudleigh, and that his wife Alice was a daughter of William by the More and widow of Sir John Juyn, Knight. The printed pedigrees of the More and Chudleigh families are not to be relied on and the heraldry does not assist. The dexter coat is certainly

Chudleigh of Silverton, but the sinister is not that of More of Devon, who bore a chevron between three cinquefoils. As the position of the shield in the original arrangement of the brass is unknown, it may be surmised to be intended to record some alliance between the Chudleigh and Bois families, possibly for John's parents or grandparents. An alliance between More and Bois appears on a series of shields carved on a screen of late date at the east end of the north aisle of Collompton church, Devon. Alice More's first husband, Sir John Juyn, was Recorder of Bristol and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He died 24th March 1439, and was buried in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, where his fine brass still remains, but the two impaled shields throw no light on the present question, nor is there any mention of his wife. So far no clue has been found as to the church from which the Grove Park brass may have come.

Monumental Brass in Bristol Grammar School.—The *Western Daily Press* for 19 January 1925 gives an illustration and records the cleaning and remounting of the brass, now in the Grammar School at Bristol, to Nicholas Thorne, who died in 1546, and his two wives, Mary Wigston and Bridget Mills, with their respective children. Although dated 1546 the brass appears to have been engraved about the year 1570. Nicholas Thorne, who, together with his brother Robert, founded the school, was buried in the church of St. Werburgh, whence, on the destruction of that church, the brass was removed to the Grammar School. At some time the shields above the heads of the figures had been filled up with plaster and the arms painted thereon. When this plaster was removed two out of three of the original shields were found intact with most of the colour still remaining. The third shield, over the head of the first wife, was missing. The centre shield, over the man, bears Thorne quartering Thorne; the dexter shield over the second wife bears Mills, and the missing shield no doubt bore Wigston for the first wife.

Medieval Latin Dictionary.—The need for a new Medieval Latin Dictionary has been acutely felt for the last twenty-five years, and various attempts have been made to supply the learned world with a 'New *Ducange*'. An international committee, promoted by the Union Académique Internationale, has now been working on this for two years. The international scheme is for the present limited to the period ending approximately in the eleventh century. The British Academy, which belongs to the Union Académique, has accordingly appointed two committees, the first consisting of Professor Sir Paul Vinogradoff (Chairman), Professor W. M. Lindsay, Dr. M. R. James, Dr. Plummer, Canon Watson, Messrs. G. G. Coulton, A. E. Lowe, C. T. Onions, M. L. W. Laistner, Dom A. Wilmart, and Professor J. H. Baxter (Secretary), to co-operate with the International Committee; the second consisting of Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. (Chairman), Sir Israel Gollancz, Professors T. F. Tout and Claude Jenkins, Messrs. J. P. Gilson, A. G. Little, W. Page, R. J. Whitwell, and C. Johnson (Secretary), to collect materials from British sources for the period extending from the eleventh century to about A.D. 1600, with

which the International Committee does not deal. *Domesday Book* will be the boundary between the two committees.

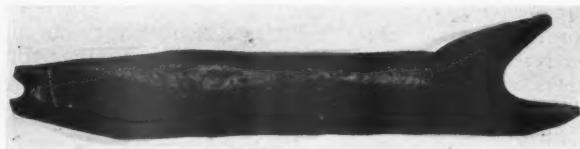
The *New English Dictionary* was only made possible by the co-operation of a large number of contributors, who undertook to read particular books with a view to selecting suitable quotations, and to note them on slips of uniform size. Similar assistance is invited from all those who know enough Classical Latin to enable them to recognize non-classical words and usages.

Those who are willing to help are asked to write to Professor J. H. Baxter, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, Scotland, or to Mr. C. Johnson, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2, according as their interest is in the earlier or the later Middle Ages. If they have facilities for reading a particular text they are requested to name it when they write. Instructions and slips will be provided. The response so far has been very encouraging. Seventeen readers have already volunteered for the later period, and many others, who have not the leisure to read systematically, have promised to send notes of unfamiliar words and usages. Help of either kind will be welcomed by the Secretaries.

Excavations at Caplar Camp, Herefordshire.—Mr. G. H. Jack, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Herefordshire, sends the two following notes: During the summer of 1924 excavations were undertaken on the site of this hill fort which is situate about seven miles south-east of the City of Hereford. The work was under the supervision of Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, M.A., F.S.A. and Mr. G. H. Jack, F.S.A.; and Colonel A. W. Foster, the owner of the land, contributed largely to the cost. The camp occupies a high elevation and commands one of the passages of the Wye. It is oval in shape, about 580 yds. long and 113 yds. wide inside the vallum. It is protected on the north by the natural steep slope of the ground and on the south by a ditch and double vallum; its longer axis is due east and west. Four trenches were cut in the floor of the camp and seven through the ramparts, and two trenches were made in the mound or tump which commands the only entrance at the east end. The finds were extraordinarily few and disappointing, viz. one fragment of a fourth-century Roman *olla* found in the vallum near the entrance, a flint scraper, and a boar's tusk. Near the entrance at the east end the foundations of an eighteenth-century cottage were laid bare and a good deal of pottery of the same date near the foundations. There were no finds which definitely assisted in dating the place, and from the character of the camp floor, we came to the conclusion that the place could only have been occupied for very short periods. An interesting fact was disclosed in excavating the ditch on the south side, which was found to have been cut through the solid rock in places. The mound and ramparts were found to have been constructed of angular stones and earth, the stones in the mound being of much larger size than those in the adjoining vallum, and specially large at the base; at a depth of 12 ft. 7 in. some of the stones measured 32 in. by 17 in. by 7 in.

Further exploration of the Site of the Romano-British town of Magna (Kenchester).—An opening was made west of the excavations made in

1912-13, and on the edge of the main street the foundations of the front of a large building were laid bare, at a point where another street running north and south joins the main street. The bases of four square pillars were exposed constructed of coursed masonry, the lengths of the sides varying from 3 ft. to 4 ft., and in line with these the base of a wall on rubble foundations continued for a distance of 31 ft. 6 in., the total length occupied by the pillars and wall being 68 ft. These remains are evidently those of a large public building, and it is hoped that further investigation will be possible during 1925 in order to ascertain its exact nature and purpose. A considerable quantity of pottery and coins ranging from the time of Antoninus Pius to Constantine the Great were found and several objects in bone and iron. A



Bone shuttle from Kenchester (2).

specially interesting find was a perfect bone shuttle such as might be used for making fishing nets (see illustration). The river Wye is quite close to the site.

Discoveries on the line of the Watling Street at Shooters Hill.—Mr. F. C. Elliston Erwood sends the following note: Although the line of the Watling Street (South Section) is generally supposed to run almost directly from Blackheath to Crayford over Shooters Hill, it is very remarkable that vestiges of the Roman or earlier periods are extremely rare. In fact there is nothing recorded for this stretch of the road between Blackheath and Bexley Heath, a matter of about six miles, and of the scanty records of finds in the near vicinity, some are inaccurate and others vague. Hence, for some years I have watched every cutting and excavation on or near this section of the road for some evidence of its antiquity, use, or construction, as well as for some indications of its precise course, for the road of to-day only dates from the period of Turnpike Trust activities. My watchings, and those of Mr. A. L. Leach, F.G.S., who has been engaged in like observations for an even greater period, hitherto, however, have been of very little value, for nothing that would shed light on the problems to be solved was forthcoming.

In November 1919 I was brought a much-rolled fragment of a mortarium rim (Bushe Fox type 58, *Wroxeter Report*, 1912) of late first- or early second-century date. It was picked up on the pebbly surface of a narrow, steep lane, leading down from the summit of the hill in a south-easterly direction. It had obviously travelled some distance, presumably downhill, and had been exposed for some time, as it was moss-grown. Nothing could be gathered as to its original

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provenance, though probability then pointed to some slight gravel-pits that had been dug nearer the top of the hill some twenty years ago to supply material for a concrete wall. These were, however, much overgrown and a search in them revealed nothing.

In 1923 operations began towards the building of a hospital on the top of the hill, on a large, open field that had been pasture for at least thirty years. This field was bounded on the east and south by the stony lane above mentioned, while its frontage on the north was the present main road, more or less on the line of Watling Street. In the course of digging (in places to a depth of nearly 20 ft.) for foundations some thousands of yards of gravel were excavated, but nothing was revealed except on the extreme western edge of the area, where a road cut through a thick layer of burnt material. I was unable to save this site in its entirety, but from the exposed side of the cutting I picked out from the black stratum several pieces of Romano-British pottery. Permission to excavate was obtained, and the whole of the patch was cleared and various trial trenches were cut in adjacent sites. The main feature revealed was a pit or rather a double pit, somewhat like that excavated at Cobham, Surrey (*Surrey Arch. Coll.* xxi, pit 4), though here it seems that two separate pits had been dug at different times, one overlapping the other. The first was roughly circular in plan, 6 ft. in diameter with vertical sides. It was 18 in. deep, and the bottom was filled to a depth of 6 in. or 7 in. with a mass of burnt material containing pottery fragments, burnt flint, charcoal, and clay. This had been abandoned for a very short time, or purposely filled in, and then at a later period (but not very much later as there was no difference in the character of the relics) another pit had been excavated, probably 8 ft. or 9 ft. in diameter and only about 9 in. deep. The floor of this pit had been covered with a layer of clay an inch or so in thickness, which in its turn was covered with another deposit of burnt material varying from 1 in. to 5 in. or 6 in. at its thickest part. It was this upper pit that had been cut through by the road and therefore its true shape was not ascertainable.

The burnt material in each case was similar, producing broken pottery, clay, flint, and bones of sheep and ox. In all some fifty fragments of pottery were recovered, representing about half a dozen different vessels, most of them of the usual coarse reddish-brown porous-bodied type, though one small fragment of a harder body was black, with a pattern of burnished interlacing lines.

Only one vessel could be restored with any degree of accuracy; it was a version of the ordinary first-century bead-rim type of the *olla*. A flint flake was likewise found, but not in the black layer, and a small portion of a thick, lightly baked slab of clay, suggesting a Roman brick, though more likely a piece of 'briquetage', came from the dark mass. Excavation showed that this pit was associated with a shallow ditch about 10 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep, again like an example at Cobham, though sufficient of this trench was not available to make the connexion clear. Nothing was found in the part of the ditch excavated, but it seems that the workmen found bones when they were cutting the roadway at this particular spot. Trial trenches in various places in the vicinity of the excavated pit revealed nothing.

Thus the total evidence does not go beyond suggesting a solitary hut, and that of a temporary nature, but as the first evidence for a first-century occupation of the top of Shooters Hill it may be worth recording. In connexion with the earlier discovery of the mortarium rim, the distance between the two sites is about 100 yds. in a north and south line, but any investigation of this intervening area was impossible, as the excavated material from the other parts of the hospital site was dumped there to level the ground for tennis courts. The excavated pits were about 700 ft. from the line of the main road.

Excavations at Ospringe, Kent.—Part of the Roman cemetery at Ospringe was excavated, with important results, by Mr. W. Whiting in 1921, and published by him in *Archaeologia Cantiana* (xxxvi). The remainder of the site has recently been cleared of the hops with which it was covered, and became available for excavation at the beginning of the year. The Society was fortunately in the position to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered, and accordingly excavations were renewed at the end of January under Col. Hawley's supervision and with the help of Mr. Whiting. Some twenty unemployed ex-Service men have been engaged. It is too early as yet to report any definite results, but so far the finds have more than exceeded expectations. It is hoped that the site will have been completely cleared by the time it has to be replanted in the spring.

Excavations on Roman Sites in Scotland.—Dr. George Macdonald, a Local Secretary for Scotland, writes: There are welcome signs of a revival of interest in Roman Scotland. On behalf of the Glasgow Archaeological Society Mr. S. N. Miller, the author of the admirable report upon Balmuildy, has devoted two seasons to the exploration of the fort at Old Kilpatrick, the most westerly of the series that defended the Vallum of Pius. His results confirm fully the now generally accepted view that, during the forty years for which it served as the Roman frontier, the Vallum had twice to be temporarily abandoned. They also suggest an Agricolan occupation of the site. The most interesting and novel fact which emerged was that the Vallum itself, instead of ending at the fort, as had been supposed, had continued right down to the bank of the Clyde, enclosing between the fort and the river an extensive landing-place or quay. Simultaneously the fort at Mumrills, lying a mile or two east of Falkirk, has been opened up by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The ground which it covers is very valuable agriculturally, so that work is possible during only a limited portion of the year. Moreover, the *castellum* has been exceptionally large—considerably larger than any of the other Vallum *castella* whose size is known. It is thus too early to draw conclusions. But the progress made is very satisfactory, and some very interesting possibilities are suggested.

Moulding and Casting Seals.—Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., sends the following note: May I correct an error which crept into my article on the Moulding and Casting of Seals, published recently in

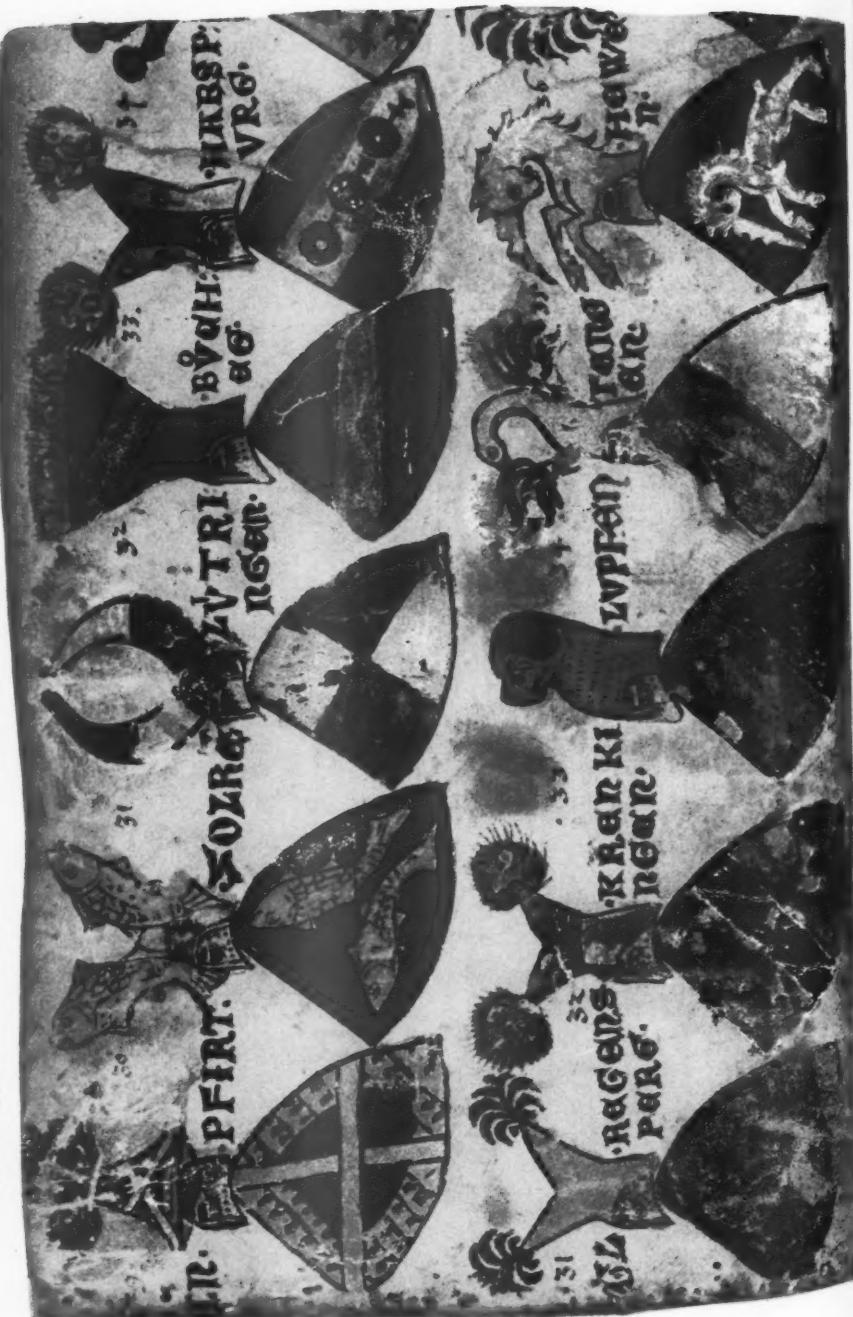
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The Zurich roll of arms



this *Journal* (iv, 388)? On p. 396 the solution of hydrochloric acid used at one stage of the cleaning of leaden *bullaæ* is given as 8 per cent., it should have been 0.36 per cent.

Perhaps I may add that since that article was written I have had an opportunity of experimenting with some fragments of *Papered Seals* which had not previously offered itself. We found in the first place that where the wax had dropped out it was quite possible to run in fresh wax (we used the ordinary repairing wax already described) so as to re-fill the paper shell and prevent destruction of the image. Secondly, in order to strengthen the paper before doing this, we tried successfully the plan of soaking it with warm parchment size—the usual treatment for paper which has lost its goodness: this also helps to fix the image and may further be used with advantage where the old wax is still there but powdered. Finally, we found that paper so treated was sufficiently damp-resisting to enable us to take plaster moulds from it with perfect safety, provided this was done soon after the sizing. This does away with the only remaining case in which moulding by 'squeeze' was believed to be unavoidable, with all the disadvantages attaching to that process.

The Zurich Rolls of Arms.—The Heraldic collection known as the Zurich Roll of Arms is one of the earliest rolls extant drawn up within the Holy Roman Empire. It contains the arms of families of north and east Switzerland and southern Germany, as well as banners of bishops and abbots. It was reproduced in the year 1860 in colours by the Antiquarian Society of Zurich, but in this reproduction the arms were re-drawn and it is not an exact facsimile such as can now with modern methods and appliances be secured. That Society has now decided to publish an exact reproduction in colours. A specimen half page of this new issue is reproduced on plate XVII. The Zurich Society has decided to add to the roll proper a reproduction in colours of some 200 shields which are painted on the beams of the house 'zum Loch' in Zurich. These shields are slightly earlier in date than those on the roll. There will be a full introduction and complete indexes by well-known scholars, so that the volume will consist of twenty-eight plates and some 160 pages of text (25 cm. by 30 cm.); it will be strongly bound and will be sold at 125 francs Swiss (five guineas). The text will be in German unless sufficient subscribers can be found for an English edition. Intending subscribers should communicate with the Zurich Antiquarian Society, Musée National Suisse, Zurich.

Reviews

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England): An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London. Vol. i: Westminster Abbey. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xvii + 142. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway. 1924. £1 1s.

The publication of this volume, the first of three to be devoted to London, has been awaited with considerable interest by many, and it may be said at once that those who are aware of the limitations within which the Commissioners must work, by their terms of reference, are likely to be in no way disappointed. The Commissioners have wisely realized that pictures are of the nature of an inventory in themselves, and have almost allowed these to overshadow the letterpress. With no less than 120 pages devoted to photographs, not to mention the frontispiece in colour, it is almost difficult to find a particular page of the text. The judgement and taste which have gone to the selection and making of these photographs seem almost beyond criticism, though in actual quality of production there is in one or two instances something to be desired, for example in pl. 163. A particularly valuable feature is the grouping together for purposes of comparison of pictures of recumbent effigies, images, and other subjects, while the dated series of architectural mouldings should be of considerable value to the student. Special mention should also be made of the large folding plan of the church and precinct, where for the first time the conjunction of ancient and modern structure is completely shown, with colours to indicate the various periods of building. Other supplements to the main body of the book include an all too brief historical introduction by the Provost of Eton, an Armorial up to the year 1550 by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, an alphabetical list of monuments and floorslabs subsequent to 1714, a valuable glossary of technical terms, and an index which appears to be entirely adequate.

The first problem which presented itself to the Commissioners must have been that of arrangement. The method adopted could not, we think, be bettered. Briefly, it is to take each section separately and include with its architectural description an account also of its fittings, such as glass, brasses, paintings, tiles, and other details. The result thus obtained is to make reference to any subject as easy as possible. Other problems, historical and architectural, necessarily presented themselves in the course of the work, and we are inclined to regret that, in the absence of any references to other authorities, the Commissioners were not content merely to state the problems without (as on p. 19 a) attaching their support to a particular theory backed by a single argument of very doubtful weight. Apart from this the discussion of the plan of the chevet on this and the following page is of particular interest and value.

The very high standard which the Commissioners have set themselves, and have attained, is almost an invitation to be hypercritical, the more especially as this book may well run to later editions. An inventory must be judged not only by what it says of its inclusions, but also by its omissions. It could hardly be expected that there should be none. The Abbot's Lodging seems somewhat inadequately dealt with. There is no mention of the tiled floor in the old *camera*, nor of some sixty square feet of Norman chequer work on the end of a second story wall—a problem in itself. This work, however, appears to be that dealt with on p. 84 *b*, where it is assumed to form part of the west wall of the frater. This, however, is by no means certain. It is to be regretted that the sculptured heads in the triforium should be dismissed on p. 21 *b* as 'carved stone corbels, chiefly grotesques'. In actual fact about half are grotesques, but three or four of the others, and one in particular, deserve to rank among the most charming specimens of thirteenth-century sculpture in the Abbey church. One indeed may well be a portrait of a master-mason. We are inclined to question whether the porch to the Abbot's Hall (p. 87 *a*) is properly described as modern. There is record that a new penthouse over that stair was erected in 1578. On p. 89 *b* it is said that the first floor of the cellarer's range has at one point the original roof of flat pitch. This roof exists at two points, one of which is of flat pitch and one not. The porter's lodge (p. 89 *a*) contains part of the fourteenth-century vaulting which is continued to the south of it. On p. 58 *b* it is implied that the Abbey peal consists of six bells instead of eight, of which six are ancient. We are tempted to identify the bell inscribed *Christe audi nos* with that called the 'Jesus bell' recast by Vincent the Founder in 1429. Actual misprints are fortunately very scarce. We have noted but one, *gable for sable* on p. 51 *b*. On p. 23 *b* 'Ci Gist Eymon' should read 'Ici Gist Emon Fiz'. On p. 86 *a* 'W. side of Dean's Yard' should read 'E. side . . .', and pl. 162 should be described as 'Chapter Library, looking N.'. On pl. 55 the labels, or more probably the pictures, of the Black Prince and Lionel, Duke of Clarence, have been interchanged.

It is not the fault of the Commissioners that while their work was passing through the press rearrangement should make it out of date in unimportant matters. The stone coffin in the Chapel of St. John Baptist (p. 38 *a*) is properly described as on the floor, while pl. 281 shows it in its old position on top of the tomb of Abbot Fascat. We may take the opportunity of recording that this coffin is not empty, as has so long been supposed. Indeed it has been described (*Trans. London and Midd. Arch. Soc.*, 1885) as having been so for three centuries. When it was removed two years ago it was found to contain the larger portion of a skeleton minus the skull. The vast collection of rubbish which served to obscure this was cleared away; the coffin, broken laterally into three sections, repaired; the bones laid in their proper order by our Fellow, Dr. Cock, and the lid sealed into place.

We welcome the devotion of a whole volume to the Abbey, but wonder by what art of compression the rest of London will only

occupy two more. The Tower by itself might not unreasonably claim one of them. The completed volumes will be to all lovers of London *κτῆμα ἐσ δέλ.*

H. F. WESTLAKE.

Babylonian Historical Texts relating to the Capture and Downfall of Babylon. By SIDNEY SMITH, M.A. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xi + 164. London: Methuen. 32s. 6d.

In this volume Mr. Sidney Smith, of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum, publishes six historical cuneiform texts ranging from the seventh century to the early part of the third century B.C. Four of them are now made accessible for the first time; the remaining, though already known, appear in a revised and improved form, modifying some of the inferences which had previously been based upon them. The six are presented with text, transliteration, notes, and full historical discussion; and although no one would pretend that they are of such conspicuous interest as the Chronicle relating to the fall of Nineveh and the end of Assyria, published by his colleague Mr. Gadd, these texts are a very solid contribution, and Mr. Smith may be congratulated upon the scholarly manner in which he has edited them.

The earliest is a chronicle of the reign of Esarhaddon (680-667 B.C.), a close parallel to the already familiar 'Babylonian Chronicle', although there are differences which raise interesting questions of literary criticism. Among the new facts which emerge the most conspicuous are the references to the Assyrian campaigns in Egypt, in particular the flight of the troops 'before a great storm' in 675 B.C. Here Mr. Smith discusses the old problem of the disaster that befell Sennacherib, and suggests very plausibly that in the Old Testament and in classical tradition there was a serious confusion of the defeated Esarhaddon and his predecessor, the unsuccessful and murdered Sennacherib. It must suffice to refer to his able discussion, though we are unable to accept his ingenious suggestion that 2 Kings xix. 7 should allude to a *wind* (A.V. blast, but R.V. spirit) and a *noise* (R.V. rumour): it is not really necessary for his argument. It may be added that the same tablet refers to an Assyrian fight in 674 against the city *Sha Amelie* (i.e. 'of men'); it is a perfectly obscure term, but is curiously reminiscent of the indefinite 'city of men' in Deut. ii. 34 (R.V. marg.) and elsewhere.

The second tablet consists of extracts of the period 680-625, partly supplementing Gadd's text as regards the beginning of Babylonian hostility against Assyria. The third is a most welcome addition to our authorities for the age of Nabonidus, and to it is appended a revised edition of the Nabonidus Chronicle, first discussed by Rawlinson in 1880. These form the centre of attraction of the volume: the reconstruction, interpretation, and discussion of the third tablet, which is unfortunately imperfect, being a veritable *tour de force* of archaeological and historical acumen. The text in question deals with the events leading up to the capture of Babylon by Cyrus. It is a piece of political anti-Nabonidus propaganda, intended for popular consumption, and therefore cast in rhythmical form. The

Old Testament student will recall the rhythmical politico-religious flysheets of the prophets. If Mr. Smith's interpretation is correct, Nabonidus was extremely unpopular in certain circles among which the writer flourished. He introduced old rites, and it is a noteworthy fact that the excavators of Ur, in 1922-3, found traces of a complete change in Nebuchadrezzar's temple, evidence for some contemporary change in ritual. Precisely what changes were associated with the activity of Nebuchadrezzar and Nabonidus it is perhaps premature as yet to say with confidence, but Mr. Smith very properly draws attention to the religious significance of the seventh century B.C. and the different currents of thought then at work (p. 51); and while he has in view the more or less contemporary movements in Zoroastrianism, it is of interest to recall that the religious activity of about this age, roughly, can be traced from Greece to China, and that in the Deutero-Isaiah we reach the high-water mark of Old Testament religion. Consequently, every piece of evidence that fills out this age is important, and Mr. Smith's discussion of the work of Nabonidus is welcome, the more especially when he ventilates, what is not entirely a new view, that in Old Testament tradition Nabonidus and Nebuchadrezzar (the old spelling is surely preferable) have been confused with each other.

Among much that invites comment we would refer only to the activity of Nabonidus at Harran, followed by his journey to Teima or Tema, which, after Mr. Smith, we should like to identify with the well-known North Arabian site. This important place was, as is shown by a famous Aramaic inscription discovered there, under the influence of both Egypt and Babylonia, and Mr. Smith draws attention to certain personal and divine names in it which strengthen the links with Mesopotamia (p. 79 sq.). He has, however, quite overlooked the editions of the inscription by G. A. Cooke (*North Semitic Inscriptions*, no. 69) and Lagrange (*Études sur les rel. Sém.*, pp. 501 sqq.), the former of whom cites from Winckler other and perhaps better indications of Babylonian influence. And as Mr. Smith's speculations invite other speculations it is worth noticing that, since Nabonidus was conspicuously a patron of the moon-god Sin at Harran, the moon-cult also flourished both to the south of Palestine (as is suggested by the names Sinai and Sin) and in Arabia, and that a case can be made for associating the Yahweh of the Israelites with lunar cults (so, e.g., Prof. Burney). In a word, this activity of Nabonidus on behalf of the moon-god, his associations with Harran in the north and Teima in the south, and the contemporary religious unrest in Palestine and elsewhere, open up new points of view. The hypothetical character of some of Mr. Smith's reconstructions, which no one would admit more readily than he himself, cannot obscure the fact, which is of permanent importance, that in the welter of and about the sixth century B.C. there were changes which meant far more than our scanty historical sources reveal, and a closer study of these changes is of supreme significance for our ideas of the events which led up to and followed them, no less than for our study of other transitional periods, and for a truer philosophy of history.

Of the two texts that remain, one is a new text concerning the Diadochi (321-312 B.C.); the other is a corrected edition of a record of events in the reign of Antiochus I Soter (276-274 B.C.). Here arise problems of quite another order, in particular of the sources of Diodorus. Upon these we have no space to enlarge, and we content ourselves with drawing attention to the conclusion that the Kossaeans and Kissaeans represent, as Oppert long ago maintained, different peoples, the men of Gutium and the Kashshi.

Enough has been said to show that this volume is a contribution of no small value to a number of historical problems of considerable though varied interest, and when we recall the very serious losses which Assyriology has suffered in this country, it is a pleasure to find that young, competent, and enthusiastic scholars are stepping forward to fill the gap.

S. A. COOK.

The Lake-Villages of Somerset. By ARTHUR BULLEID, L.R.C.P., F.S.A. No. 16 of the Somerset Folk Series. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$; pp. 78. London: Folk Press Ltd. 1924. 2s.

Those unable to consult the monumental work published in 1911-17 will find in this pocket-size volume a succinct account of the famous lake-village of the Ancient Britons at Glastonbury, with a generous supply of illustrations. The excavation was systematic, and lasted, with intervals, from 1892 till 1907; and now that the publication is complete, the author has more leisure to examine Meare, a similar habitation-site three miles distant, where excavation began as long ago as 1911. At neither place has the cemetery of the lake-villagers been discovered; but the future may test the author's theory that the 'pottery falls into two groups, cinerary and domestic; the chief feature of the former is the pedestalled vase, exemplified by the pottery from Aylesford'. It may be found that cremation was not the practice in Somerset: hence possibly the absence of pedestal urns in the west. The bone combs were perhaps used for more than one purpose, but their abundance in association with loom-weights justifies the assumption that they were essentially weaving-combs, in spite of technical objections.

Oriental Forerunners of Byzantine Painting: first century wall-paintings from the fortress of Dura on the middle Euphrates. By JAMES HENRY BREASTED. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 9$; pp. iii + 105. The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, vol. i, Chicago University Press. 1924. \$4.

It is now over twenty years since Professor Strzygowski put the question—*Orient oder Rom?*—and the general answer is no longer seriously in doubt. For we are now getting used to the idea that what we call medievalism is largely the result of the 'orientalization' of Graeco-Roman civilization. The problem was well put by Kornemann in his *Romische Kaiserzeit*:¹ 'If we would really fathom the most difficult of all problems, that of the decline of the ancient

¹ *Einführung in die Altertumswissenschaft*, iii, Leipzig, 1912, p. 296.

world, we must take our stand not in the west but in the east of the Mediterranean area, and take into consideration as well the early Islamic world. The road to the understanding of the middle ages lies through the East.' Thanks to recent researches, we can see in some detail the process by which the ancient world passed into what we call the middle ages. The orientalization of philosophy which flowed from Posidonius into Neoplatonism ended with Proclus in a mixture of superstition and scholasticism which entered the Church with the Pseudo-Dionysius. The shadow of medievalism began to settle on the world before the foundation of the Christian Empire, and the Catholic Church of the middle ages was the true child of the declining ancient world. The East had again conquered the West. In the oriental fringe of the Roman Empire, from Asia Minor to Egypt, the forces gathered which helped to create the new order. From these provinces came the mystery-religions, including the universalized Christian cult, the religious philosophers with their oriental leaders—Posidonius, Plotinus, Porphyry, Proclus—the magicians and astrologers, the new rhetoricians, and lastly the great architects and artists of the Empire. Professor Strzygowski has already proceeded beyond the limits of the Roman world to discover the remote origins of Christian art, but in Professor Breasted's volume we are able to seize directly upon a point of contact between the art of the 'oriental fringe' and Byzantine art. The book is mainly concerned with some first-century wall-paintings from the fortress of Dura, an ancient frontier-post of the Seleucids on the upper Euphrates. Professor Breasted tells the romantic story of his visit under the protection of the British army to the ruins of this long-forgotten city, now lying in the heart of the Syrian desert, and once 'an oriental home of Hellenistic culture, a centre of Graeco-Syrian civilization'. Delays and accidents prolonged the journey from Baghdad to a week, and when at last he arrived, Professor Breasted found that evacuation had been ordered by the High Command and that no more than a single day was left in which to examine and record not merely the paintings, but what could be discovered about the vast fortress which had surprised the visitors as they approached it across the desert. 'Suddenly there rose before us a high wall covered with an imposing painting in many colors depicting a life-size group of eleven persons engaged in worship. My surprise at the extent of the vast fortress now gave way to amazement, as I gazed at those wonderful figures looking gravely down upon us, and as suddenly disclosed as if they had been conjured up by magic from the silent wastes of the desert which stretched out far below us. It was a startling revelation of the fact that in this deserted stronghold we were standing in a home of ancient Syrian civilization completely lost to the western world for sixteen centuries. A hundred and forty miles nearer the Mediterranean lay the desolate ruins of Palmyra, which Zenobia and her husband had made the beautiful capital of a powerful commercial empire. Here on the painted wall I saw, emerging from what might have been a palace doorway, a queenly lady arrayed in royal splendor, with gentlemen richly clad ranged on her either hand. Could this be Zenobia herself looking out upon us from the sanctuary wall in one of her dependent cities of sixteen centuries ago? Then

my eye fell upon written words traced across the front of her skirt, and I read in Greek: "Bithnanaia, daughter of Konon." It was not Zenobia, but she and her family were obviously heirs of Graeco-Syrian culture represented here by precious memorials, for recording and preserving which I realized we had but a few brief hours before the British evacuation would leave us without protection and force us to depart.' The next day the exciting labours began of recording the paintings which might never be seen again, and of rapidly clearing, with the help of Indian soldiers, as much of the walls of a temple as the brief time allowed. Almost at once another painting came to light—a Roman tribune sacrificing, with the figures of deities above. 'Here were these tokens of Roman occupation full 35 miles outside of the well-known Roman frontier at Circesium by the mouth of the Khâbûr, which we were not expecting to see until we had put a two days' march behind us. We had before us the eastern-most Romans ever found on the Euphrates, or anywhere else for that matter.' But the great painting of Bithnanaia was the thing to concentrate on for one crowded day, and the programme was one of photographs (while the plates and daylight lasted) and of careful notes. The next morning, the explorers left for a dangerous and successful dash to Beirût, where the negatives were developed, from which, with the aid of the field notes, the 'hues and colors of life' were given to the excellent reproductions which appear in the book.

As regards the city and fortress itself, Professor Breasted gives the results of his own observations and also the later researches made by Professor Cumont on behalf of the Académie des Inscriptions. The fortress is undoubtedly pre-Roman, but whether, as it stands, it is substantially Macedonian or Parthian, is not clear. M. Cumont is inclined to attribute the 'walls' to the Macedonian Nikanor, while Professor Breasted seems to favour the Parthians. The temple of Zeus-Baal is sheltered by the north-west portion of the city wall, and the wall itself forms the southern wall of the temple, which the artist plastered and covered with portraits of Bithnanaia and her companions. It is indeed 'an ambitious composition'. Eleven figures, among them the splendidly appareled lady, stand against an architectural background. They are evidently pictured in the chapel of the temple and they are assisting at a religious ceremony. Here as in life they appear, but composed in a long line and facing the observer. They at once recall the grouping of the mosaics of S. Vitale. The worshippers are of the family of Conon, as the inscriptions, again recalling the Byzantine fashion, show. The grand lady is Bithnanaia, whose Semitic name suggests that she was an Aramaean princess, like Zenobia. The evidence of inscriptions leads to one sure conclusion—the painting belongs to the last quarter of the first century. We can proceed further with Professor Breasted to another conclusion, the importance of which needs no emphasis. Such paintings as this provided in later times the models for the paintings which covered the walls of the Syrian churches. By the side of the Saviour and the apostles appeared the figures of royal persons, the benefactors of the Church; the old manner of grouping was unchanged from the first-century paintings of Dura to the mosaics of Justinian and Theodora in S. Vitale at Ravenna.

The second group of paintings shows the Roman commandant of Dura, Julius Terentius, sacrificing officially to the three divinities of Palmyra—Baal, Yarhibol, and Aglibol—aucoleoed military figures standing above the seated goddesses of fortune, the Tyche of Palmyra and the Tyche of Dura. The latter are likewise aucoleoed, and the Christian artists borrowed this sign of divinity when they began to represent the sacred figures of their own cult. Such, then, is the new vista opened, 'leading back from Byzantine art to an earlier oriental background', and it is the result of one day's work in the ruined desert town. When Professor Cumont visited Dura, under easier conditions, he found that the Bedawin had mutilated the faces of Bithnanaia and her companions, and the sun and rain had all but completed the destruction. This first volume of the Oriental Institute publications by our distinguished honorary Fellow is therefore a unique and precious document, and it is difficult to imagine that its successors will easily surpass it in interest and importance. F. J. E. RABY.

A Peterhouse Bibliography: being a list of books and manuscripts by or concerning Peterhouse men. By THOMAS ALFRED WALKER. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$; pp. viii + 144. Cambridge: At the University Press. 1924. 10s. 6d.

Peterhouse has a long and distinguished list of alumni, and in compiling this bibliography Dr. Walker has laid the members of his college and others under a great debt of gratitude. The author makes no claim to exhaustiveness, and it is to be regretted that circumstances prevented him from completing his researches. Much of the work of members of a college is of necessity published in the transactions of learned and scientific societies, and the difficulty of searching these is well known. But it is none the less unfortunate that Dr. Walker was not able to consult as many of these as he could have wished, and had in many instances to be content with the statement that an author was a frequent contributor to Journals and Proceedings, since this incompleteness naturally detracts from the value of the bibliography. Fellows of the Society will be interested to note that, with the exception of Thomas Gray, the author of the *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, more space is occupied by the works of our late Assistant Secretary, Sir William Hope, than by those of any one else, but here again the list is not exhaustive, his posthumously published work on *Cowdray and Easebourne Priory*, for example, being omitted, although the majority of his scattered papers appear to have been included. But the bibliographer's is a thankless task, and too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Walker for his work, which it may be hoped will be emulated at other colleges in Oxford and Cambridge.

A most friendly farewell to Sir Francis Drake: by HENRY ROBARTS. Transcribed with a short introduction by E. M. Blackie. 9×6 ; pp. xi + [17]. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. London: Milford. 1924. 8s. 6d.

Archdeacon Blackie has here reproduced, in as near a facsimile

as modern typography will allow, the rare pamphlet written by Henry Robarts on the occasion of Drake's departure for his expedition to the West Indies in 1585. Only two copies of this work are known to exist: one in the Cathedral Library at Lincoln, and the other in America, having been purchased at the Britwell Court Sale in 1916. The pamphlet was therefore well worth reprinting, and it could hardly have been done in a more attractive manner. Robarts's effusion consists of a dedication and two adulatory addresses to Drake, followed by two poems, one addressed to Drake himself and the other to his men. As literary productions these poems cannot claim much merit, but as illustrations of the kind of thing which could be produced at the time, a time be it remembered when English literature had reached nearly to its high-water mark, they have much interest. On the title-page is a woodcut which the archdeacon suggests represents Drake and his men in their ship. This is doubtless what it was intended to represent, but the block has every appearance of being an old one re-used, the costumes pointing to a date some seventy-five years earlier.

Everyday Life in Roman Britain, by MARJORIE and C. H. B. QUENNELL. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$; pp. x + 111. London: Batsford. 1924. 5s.

Mr. and Mrs. Quennell have issued in this volume another of their charming works dealing in a popular yet learned way with the history of this country. It begins with an introductory chapter showing how Rome inherited much of its culture from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Crete, and Greece, and then plunges in *medias res* with an account of Silchester, its walls, church, basilica, forum, baths, and inns. Other chapters deal, amongst other subjects, with dress, architecture, pottery, glass, industries, the army, the wall, and roads; a final chapter sums up briefly the influence which Roman civilization has had on the modern world. The book, as was only to be expected, is admirably illustrated and forms a worthy successor to the others which have been produced by the gifted and painstaking authors.

Roubiliac's Work at Trinity College, Cambridge. By KATHARINE A. ESDAILE. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 6$; pp. xvi + 42. Cambridge: At the University Press. 1924. 7s. 6d.

Trinity College is the proud possessor of twelve works by the eighteenth-century sculptor Roubiliac, and in this little book Mrs. ESDAILE illustrates and gives a short critical account of each, together with a learned and very readable introduction. She has also included illustrations of the terra-cotta models for five of them, which are now in the British Museum. All but the statue of Newton in the Ante-Chapel are busts, and must be the finest series of the works of an individual sculptor to be found in any one collection. Fellows of the Society will be interested in the praise which Mrs. ESDAILE incidentally gives to Bacon's bust of Dr. Jeremiah Miles in the Society's Library. The book is beautifully reproduced and the author is warmly to be congratulated on her enterprise in undertaking it. May we express the hope that she will do the same by collections in other colleges and institutions?

The Vaulted Tombs of Mesará, an account of some early cemeteries of Southern Crete. By STEPHANOS XANTHOUDIDES, translated by J. P. DROOP, with a Preface by Sir ARTHUR EVANS. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xx + 142, with 63 plates. London: University Press of Liverpool, and Hodder and Stoughton. 1924. £3 3s.

It had long been desired that the abundant material of the Early and Middle Minoan periods, recovered by the local Ephorate since 1904 from ruined *tholos* ossuaries in South Central Crete, should be published. Some of it, indeed, appeared in Athenian archaeological periodicals, but with inferior illustrations; and certain selected objects, especially seals, were included in the plates and text of the first volume of Sir Arthur Evans's *Palace of Minos*. But no conspectus of the whole was possible till M. Xanthoudides, Ephor General and Director of the Candia Museum, had had opportunity to compile a comprehensive catalogue, which, with his notes upon and deductions from the circumstances of the finds, is embodied in this fine volume, translated by Professor Droop and issued with remarkably admirable plates by the Liverpool University Press. All concerned with the production lay Aegean scholars under a deep debt; and it is particularly satisfactory, where such important material is involved, to have that assurance of faithful and understanding rendering of the author's words which is given by the commission of the translation to so competent a neo-Hellenist and practical excavator as Professor Droop.

Large ossuaries, used through several centuries, usually yield their contents to the excavator in complete confusion. Generation after generation has pushed aside and piled out of the way the bones and furniture of previous burials, often removing funerary objects of intrinsic value or special attraction, and always introducing new ones. Within these Mesará *tholoi* evidence of great fires lighted under the centre of the dome and at other spots was found again and again. They have been hot enough not only to cale the ground and blacken adjacent bones, but even to fuse some metal objects and calcine others. It is hard to see for what purpose they were lighted, if, as all other Aegean evidence goes to prove, cremation of the dead was not a Minoan practice. M. Xanthoudides and Sir Arthur Evans agree in suggesting that they had a purificatory purpose. By this do they mean a sanitary or a superstitious purpose? It is perhaps worth while to recall the practice of boiling the flesh off the skeleton (if, after the usual interval, a body has not sufficiently decomposed), which, on good authority, is said to be not quite extinct even to-day in the Morea. Were these fires lighted, if not to burn the corpses, then to serve such grisly cookery, and so clean up the communal tomb against fresh occasion for its use?

Sir Arthur Evans first called attention to the South Cretan ossuaries by publication of the Haghios Onuphrios find, whose results found their way, in pre-Revolution days, into the little Syllogos Museum at Candia. Then more *tholoi* came to light in the Italian excavation of Haghia Triadha. Now we have over a dozen to add. None has been found with its dome anything like complete; but it is quite certain that these circular walled areas were domed. The overhang of successive courses and the amount of collapsed building material

found in certain instances prove that sufficiently. They stood, for the most part, free above ground; and larger examples had served for very numerous burials—e.g. there had been as many as 2,000 in one *tholos* at Haghia Triadha. Had they not been periodically stripped of their furniture in antiquity, as well as occasionally plundered by peasants in recent times, their yield of objects would have been enormous. As it is, M. Xanthoudides's haul runs into thousands. The vessels in clay and stone include many specimens but few novel; the same may be said of the weapons, which are of almost pure copper. But the stone 'palettes' and, still more, the seals make a conspicuous addition to knowledge. About the first-named M. Xanthoudides, influenced by lack of any appearance of pigments having been rubbed on their surface, makes the reasonable suggestion that they were not palettes at all, but small offering-tables. They may even have been platters. About the seals both he and Sir Arthur Evans have much to say, the latter insisting on the evidence that they offer of Egyptian influence. While this influence is certain, these Cretan seals form at the same time a very individual glyptic class, showing much simplicity not only in their sigillary designs but also in their shapes. The most peculiar of the latter is the cylindrical 'bobbin' used for stamping. It is misleading to speak of these bobbins as 'cylinders' simply, this term being appropriated in archaeology to roller-seals. Cylindrical stamp-seals with engraved designs on the butt-ends are not quite unknown in West Asian glyptic; but nowhere were they so much used for sigillary purposes as in Crete during the earlier Minoan periods.

The designs engraved on early Cretan seals show, besides Egyptian affinities, some relation to designs used by West Asian glyptists; and also much the same processes of degradation. The more experience one has of long series of sigillary designs, the less one dares to interpret the elements of designs as intended to represent what they most resemble. For example, forms which, as they actually appear, are like nothing on earth but insects, can often be traced back in a long series to original animal or even human representations. Therefore we strongly doubt Sir Arthur Evans's interpretation of one of the Cretan designs as 'two ants, one inverted'. If we had a fuller series we should probably find that the broken up type originally represented goats or antelopes.

A fair number of stone figurines of the familiar Aegean class were found; and we are glad to note, in M. Xanthoudides's commentary, doubts whether the usual explanation of them as cult images of a Nature Goddess is really well founded. There is always a tendency among archaeologists to read too much that is religious and too little that is sheerly superstitious into primitive types; and it is much less likely that these figurines are divine than that they are human simulacra, i. e. they are counterfeit presentments of the feminine form made for use in processes of sympathetic magic, which aim at promoting conception and safe delivery. D. G. HOGARTH.

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. France, Fascicule 3. Musée de Compiègne (Musée Vivenel). By Mme MARCELLE FLOT. 13 x 10; pp. xiv + 32. 33 plates. Paris: E. Champion. London: Humphrey Milford. 1914.

M. Edmond Pottier, who may now be regarded as the *doyen* of French classical archaeologists, has crowned a meritorious and versatile career by embarking on the great project of collecting and illustrating all the ancient vases comprised in the public museums and private collections of the modern world. His enterprise, set on foot in 1910, has been warmly espoused by the Union Académique Internationale, and France, Great Britain, the United States, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Belgium, and Greece are all contributing to this great scheme, which must take many years to complete. France has made a good beginning with two *fascicules* of the Louvre vases, and Denmark has contributed one on those of the Copenhagen Museum. The British Museum will shortly issue a selection from its great collection, and in the meanwhile we have a useful publication of the little-known vases in the Museum at Compiègne, which we rejoice to think were preserved from the ravages of the Germans in 1914 by the devotion of their custodian.

The plan adopted in compiling this *Corpus* of ancient vases, following an elaborate scheme of classification laid down by the Union Académique, is that each country should be responsible for its own publications, co-ordinating its own numbering with that of the whole series, so that, for instance, Compiègne plate I is also marked France, plate 99, and so on. Similarly, the classification of the vases is uniform throughout the series, in which the vases appear under six main headings (I-VI) with sub-headings distinguished by capital or lower-case Roman letters. Thus Compiègne, plate XVIII, 1-2, is classified as Group III, 1 *d*, or 'Attic Vases, Red-figured, Free Style'.

The collection was first formed by M. Antoine Vivenel, born at Compiègne in 1799, who is described as a born collector, and began at a very early age to amass a somewhat miscellaneous collection of works of art, among which were about 300 Greek vases, chiefly from the excavations which were taking place at Vulci in Etruria between 1828 and 1840. These were bequeathed by him in 1843 to his native town in order to form part of the public museum which was created to receive all his acquisitions.

For a small collection of Greek vases the one under consideration is remarkably representative, though naturally, considering the date of its formation, the more primitive phases are very sparsely represented. But there are some good Attic vases of the 'black-figure' period, and some fine specimens of the 'red-figure' period which succeeded it. Plate 18 *bis* gives an admirable illustration of one of the best pieces, beautifully reproduced in colours. The other plates are in photogravure, and well illustrate the excellence to which the art of photography has now attained in the reproduction of Greek vases, which with their lustrous curved surfaces have always offered peculiar difficulties. Every vase in the collection is included in the plates, and the text gives a summary description of each, avoiding unnecessary

detail, but giving adequate information in regard to dimensions, form, and colour, and full bibliographies.

Even the best specimens were hitherto little known to archaeologists, and this publication is therefore all the more welcome. We trust that the promoters of the scheme will be able to follow it up with many more at the same level of excellence and usefulness. We would venture to commend it to the notice of private collectors in this country—there are still one or two good collections which have been undisturbed by the stress of modern conditions—in the hope that they may be inspired to follow the example of Compiègne.

H. B. WALTERS.

Nøstvetbopladsenes flintredskaper. Av ANATHON BJØRN. *Bergens Museums Aarbok.* 1922-3.

The author pays tribute to A. Nummedal's researches and discoveries, which throw a new light on the earliest Stone Age of Norway. The Nøstvet axe of greenstone is typical of dwelling-sites in East Norway, contemporary with the shell-mounds of Denmark and dating from a time when the shores of Kristiania fjord were 70 metres (230 ft.) lower than at present (or the sea so much higher)—the maximum Littorina depression. The contemporary transverse-axe (*grand tranchet*) of Ertebølle type, common in Denmark and South Sweden is, however, scarce in Norway, especially in the south-east, and is held to prove a difference of culture. In all three Scandinavian countries keel-shaped flints are known and connected with the French *grattoirs carentés*, hitherto unknown beyond the palaeolithic limit; and a related form is the pyramidal core with handle, but the latter is rare on Nøstvet sites, and keeled scrapers common in East Norway, though replaced in the west by forms reminiscent of the palaeolithic cave-period. It now seems clear that the Nøstvet and Ertebølle (Shell-mound) cultures had little in common; for instance, the transverse arrow-head (*petit tranchet*) is confined to the latter group, whereas the core-scraper and a small implement like a palaeolithic graver are found only on Nøstvet dwelling-sites. The keeled scraper of East Norway perhaps gave rise to the Nøstvet axe and only reached the west coast in the latter Stone Age, but already had a long history, perhaps due to contact with South Sweden. The author does not contemplate the possibility of connexion with Britain, though a rise of 120 ft. (36 m.) would produce a bridge across the North Sea to Bohuslän, the deep channel round the south and west of Norway no doubt keeping that region still isolated. The study of surface finds in East Anglia might bring to light some important parallels.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.
Edward VI. Vol. i, A.D. 1547-48; vol. ii, 1548-49. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7$; pp. iv + 420; 433. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway. 1924. 30s. each.

These two volumes of Patent Rolls are issued in continuation of previous similar volumes and cover two years of the reign of Edward VI. It is not easy to review a volume of Patent Rolls, which

in the nature of things contains a vast mass of material of a most heterogeneous character. Neither of the two volumes contains an index, though a note in the Introduction to vol. i promises an index as a separate publication. Until the index is ready, the value of these volumes must necessarily be much reduced on account of the difficulty of finding any particular subject. Naturally the majority of the documents are matters concerning the transfer of lands and other property, and the documents which have a general historical or social interest are few. The most interesting document which I have noticed in going through these Rolls is one dated 7 February 1547 (vol. i, p. 193) as follows:

'Grant to Norman Leslye, master of Rothese, of an annuity of 250*l.* for life, payable by the treasurer of the Augmentations, half-yearly. Similar patents to be made as follows: James Kyrkaldy of Grange, 200*l.* David Monypeny of Pytmulye, 100*l.* Master Henry Balbanes (*sic*) of Halhill, 125*l.* John Lyslye of Parkhill, 125*l.* James Leslye rector of Abdour, 100*l.* William Kyrkaldy of Grange, 100*l.*'

This document affords confirmation, if such were needed, of the view that the murderers of Cardinal Beaton were actually in English pay and that the murder was largely inspired by the English government. Three of those mentioned above, viz. Norman Leslie, William Kirkaldy, and John Leslie, took part in the murder, to which James Kirkaldy and Henry Balnaves were certainly privy. There has been some previous evidence of this transaction, but not quite so clear.

Another document of peculiar Scottish interest is one dated 6th January 1548 (vol. i, p. 319), by which the king grants a reward—incidentally Church property—to Alexander Pryngell, gentleman, a Scot born and now denizen for good service, not only in fighting against the Scots of his own country, but also guiding the Duke of Somerset, Protector, through unknown parts of Scotland and showing a way very hurtful to the king's enemies.

Other matters of interest, to which allusion may be made, are the foundation of the Grammar School of Crediton, 'in the desire that the youth of Devon may be from their cradles more polished than they have been and may grow up more learned, to the glory of the Church of England' (vol. i, p. 44); the licence to Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurche to 'print all books concerning divine service or containing any kinds of sermons . . . authorized in our churches of England and Irelonde'; a grant, dated 27th May 1547 (vol. i, p. 251) during the king's pleasure to 'Roger Askam' of an annuity of 10*l.* payable half-yearly; the grant of the Archdeaconry of Wells to Polydore Virgil, the well-known chronicler (vol. ii, p. 2); a graphic account of a quarrel between two cooks in the kitchen of Queens' College, Cambridge, while preparing the supper for their masters, as a result of which one cook killed the other with a stick worth one penny (vol. ii, p. 240). These are just a few of the many episodes illustrative of the life and times of Edward VI which can be found by turning the pages of the Patent Rolls.

WALTER SETON.

Meddelelser om Grønland: Bind lxvii: i. *Buried Norsemen at Herjolfsnes* by Dr. P. Nörlund: ii. *Interpretation of the Runic inscriptions from Herjolfsnes*, by Dr. F. JÖNSSON; iii. *Anthropologia medico-historica Groenlandiae Antiquae in Herjolfsnes*, by Dr. F. C. C. HAUSEN. 11 x 7; pp. 547. Copenhagen: Reitzel. 1924. 30 kr.

This well-illustrated volume contains the report of archaeological investigation carried out under difficulties of inclement weather and icebound soil such as excavators have probably seldom had to contend with. Dr. Poul Nörlund and his helpers are therefore all the more to be heartily congratulated on the successful completion of the exploration of the church and graveyard at Herjolfsnes under the auspices of the Commission for the direction of Geological and Geographical Research in Greenland. Founded soon after A.D. 985 by Herjolf Baardson, one of the foremost followers of Eric the Red, Herjolfsnes was long one of the most important stations in the Østerbygd or Eastern Settlement of Greenland and one of the first ports of call on voyages from Norway and Iceland. It was still well known in the fourteenth century and is mentioned in the sixteenth, but all knowledge of it had disappeared by 1721. From time to time the promontory on which the settlement was situated has suffered from the ravages of the gradually encroaching sea, which at intervals has laid bare remains of coffins and other relics; some of these were preserved and sent to Copenhagen. The task of the expedition was to rescue such archaeological remains as had still escaped destruction, and this ample report bears full witness to the thoroughness with which that work was performed.

The foundations of the church, already partly known from excavations by Kielsen in 1840, were laid bare, revealing a nave of simple rectangular plan, in part probably the remains of the earliest edifice of the eleventh century, to which a small chancel was added later. Remains of other buildings, one probably a stable, were also uncovered. The principal discoveries were, however, obtained from the exploration of graves, some 120 in all, in what was left of the enclosure around the church. Some of these proved to contain coffins, one of them partly underneath the wall of the chancel itself, another within the area of the nave, indicating enlargement of the edifice subsequent to the deposition of the coffins in question. The contents of the coffins had in almost every case entirely disappeared, but in one, along with traces of two skeletons, was found a stave cut with runes, commemorating a woman, Gudred, 'who was laid overboard in the Greenland sea'. In another coffin there had been used boards carved earlier with dragonsque creatures in the style of the close of the eleventh century.

More important results were obtained from a large number of interments in which the body had been buried in a shroud or in the everyday dress of the deceased. The conditions, which were unfavourable to the preservation of skeletons in the coffin-burials, had contributed to the preservation, in some cases almost complete, of these dresses. It is little short of amazing that European fashions of the middle ages, known to us merely from representations in pictures and the like, should have been preserved in this remote land as it were in flesh and blood. Dr. Nörlund has been able to identify various changes of

fashion such as the cothardie, the long buttoned robe and dresses with pleated bodices of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and the stunt or footless hose often depicted in medieval drawings. But perhaps of peculiar interest is a series of hoods in which from a simple form composed of two pieces stitched together along the top of the head, forming a peak in front and behind, there is gradually evolved a type in which the hinder peak is first protracted into a funnel-shaped bag and later into the well-known liripipe, increasing in length as time went on. In the latest examples the tail no longer forms an integral part of the hood, but is a rat-tailed appendage stitched on to the hinder peak. The longest found measured 84 cm. This hood Dr. Nörlund traces back to the classical 'cucullus', which he states is thought to have been introduced from Dalmatia towards the close of the Republic.

Many of the burials were furnished with wooden crosses, some plain, others of more ornate types copied from the Celtic cross of the British Isles. Several were carved with runic texts.

A detailed report by Dr. Fr. O. C. Hansen on the skeletal remains reveals a sorry, occasionally gruesome, history of degeneration among the white settlers, and Dr. Nörlund seeks the causes of this deterioration leading to the extinction of the colony in the known gradual increase in severity of the climate, to which the massing of pack-ice along the eastern coast and the gradual southerly retreat of the Eskimos bear witness. Things have indeed altered much since the days when it could be recorded that sheep, horses, and even cattle could be kept in this northern latitude.

The report is admirably illustrated and is presented in an excellent English translation, in which a few misspellings and occasional lapses into Danish idiom alone occur to betray its origin.

E. T. LEEDS.

Historical Manuscripts Commission: Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont. Diary of the first Earl of Egmont (Viscount Percival).

Vol. iii, 1739-47, with Appendixes and Index. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ + 6; pp. xii + 542. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway. 1923. 10s.

In this volume the Historical Manuscripts Commission complete the Diary of Viscount Percival, afterwards first earl of Egmont. The period covered by this last volume is 1739-47, and the index at the end of the volume covers also the two previous volumes of the Diary. The volume contains much which will be of interest to the student of the social and political life of England in the middle of the eighteenth century. As in the case of the previous volumes of the same Diary, the principal subject, which was evidently uppermost in the mind of the diarist himself, is the history of the Georgia colony—a subject which has a topical interest at the present moment on account of the recent attempt to secure the exhumation of the remains of General Oglethorpe, who was so closely associated with the State of Georgia. For any future historian of the colony of Georgia Lord Egmont's Diary will be a document of indispensable value. But the Diary has a further value and interest in the numerous references which it contains to one of the foremost figures in the political life of

the period—Sir Robert Walpole—and in the extent to which it throws light upon the character and actions of the great statesman.

Students of the religious history of this country will find valuable material in the observations of an acute contemporary upon the growth of the movement led by the Wesleys and George Whitefield. One of the most interesting sections of the Diary is the account of Whitefield's open-air preaching on Blackheath in June 1739, when Egmont was one of his hearers. The preaching was followed by a long conversation between Whitefield and Egmont on theological matters, at the end of which Egmont notes in his Diary (page 69): 'This is the main of my conversation with him, by which I only find an enthusiastic notion of his being capable of doing much good, and perhaps he thinks he is raised up for that purpose; for the rest, I believe him perfectly sincere and disinterested, and that he does indeed work a considerable reformation among the common people, and there is nothing in his doctrine that can be laid on to his hurt.'

One of the most important events in the domestic history of the period covered by this portion of the Diary is of course the attempt in 1745 to restore the House of Stuart. Egmont was much opposed to the attempt and was evidently a good deal alarmed at the possibility of its success. The earliest allusion in this volume to the threatened invasion is on 13th February 1744, when he notes:

'Tis said the Pretender's son is actually on board, with a paper he calls a protest, importuning that he is come only to relieve the English dominions from the oppressions they lie under. Believe this who will: so said the Prince of Orange when he came in 1688, but nevertheless he accepted the Crown.'

The Diary does not give us any new facts of importance concerning the 1745, but it throws light usefully upon the condition of unpreparedness in this country and the alarm and apprehension felt in official quarters as to the prospects of the Stuarts, especially if they received the anticipated support of the French.

WALTER SETON.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. Report on the Manuscripts of Earl Bathurst. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6; pp. xx + 788. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway. 1923. 12s. 6d.

This volume contains historical material ranging over so many years that students of very different periods will find matter of interest. There are the earlier documents relating to the end of the seventeenth century, and the later and much more numerous ones which deal with the Napoleonic age. As the writer of the Introduction, Mr. Francis Bickley, points out, the principal subject of the volume is the political history from the peace of Amiens to the fall of the Wellington administration. There are, however, other incidental matters, in which the Bathurst Papers throw light upon incidents which are otherwise obscure. Thus the letter of the Duke of Richmond to Sir Horace Mann in February 1766 (pp. 691-2) shows the active steps taken to prevent the recognition of Prince Charles Edward Stuart as king either by the French king or by the pope. 'The declaration of France to me and to the Nuncio that she will not acknowledge the Pretender at Rome, nor in any shape concern herself in his favour will I am

persuaded through your diligent hands be soon made public at Rome and will undoubtedly engage the Pope to determine not to acknowledge the Pretender when he sees no other power in Europe will.'

Another topic of interest is the American War of Independence and the evidence that in 1777, shortly after Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Bathurst urged privately upon North the desirability of opening negotiations with the rebels. 'I own myself', he writes, 'to be for peace on any terms. This is a language I never have holden, nor ever will hold to any but you, and perhaps should never have said so much but that I think it would be right to try whether you can learn the terms the rebels will comply with.' The volume covers the period of the rise, fall, and captivity of Napoleon. The editor mentions (p. xvi) that the archives at Cirencester contain 'a large collection of the letters of Sir Hudson Lowe from St. Helena, which are not included in the present report', but it is much to be hoped that these letters will be published before long, more especially as this report contains no small amount of other material on the latter days of Napoleon, to which his more recent biographers, Lord Rosebery and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, apparently did not have access.

Finally, reference may be made, especially in the circumstance of the recent Byron Centenary celebrations, to the allusions (pp. 567, 570) to an article stated to have been written by Byron to a newspaper published at Missolonghi, shortly before his death. There has been some discussion whether Byron did write such an article, and this contemporary evidence in favour of his having done so is valuable, and may ultimately lead to the identification of the article, which would have peculiar interest as being probably the last literary work of the poet. In this connexion it may be mentioned that there is an interesting letter from Lord Sidney Osborne to Bathurst, reporting the death of Byron and speaking in high terms of Byron's services to the Greek cause.

WALTER SETON.

Wick: A Contribution to the History of Hove. By CHARLES THOMAS-STANFORD, M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. 48. Hove, Combridge. 1923. 2s. 6d.

This small book is an excellent example of the interesting results which can be obtained from a careful examination of local history, and it is much more than what its author claims for it—'a very slight contribution to the history of Brighton and Hove'. The farm of Wick, 250 acres in extent, was a freehold property held of the manor of Preston near Brighton; to-day a portion forms the site of Brunswick Square and other residential property in Hove. Mr. Thomas-Stanford gave an account of the manor of Preston in his edition of the Court Rolls published by the Sussex Record Society in 1921; and he has now collected much information relating specifically to Wick, with the result that its history has for the first time been made available. This history must necessarily be fragmentary for the medieval period, owing to the fact that no Court Rolls for the manor of Preston of a date earlier than the reign of Elizabeth are known to exist. Nor does it appear that any collection of local deeds relating to Wick earlier than the sixteenth century has survived. Such a collection might well

throw more light on the decaying fortunes of the Hove branch of the Pierpoint family, about which Mr. Thomas-Stanford has collected some interesting details from various sources. With the acquisition of Wick by the Stapley family in the last quarter of the sixteenth century its history becomes clear and continuous; and we are introduced to that strange pair of father and son, Anthony Stapley, the regicide and purchaser of Patcham, and the royalist Sir John Stapley, whose financial difficulties during the Restoration period made the sale of Patcham and Wick inevitable. The later history of Wick is a less romantic story.

The book contains two useful maps, and two pedigrees illustrating the ownership of Wick from the sixteenth century. An appendix gives some valuable notes on the history of the manor of Hove, pointing out various inaccuracies which have persisted in the published accounts.

Two small misprints will no doubt be corrected in a future edition: Shirley (p. 30) should be Stapley; and 1578 (p. 34) should be 1678.

CHARLES CLAY.

Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.
Vol. viii, Edward III, 1368-77. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; pp. iv + 577. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway. 1924. £2.

The closing years of the reign of Edward III, which are covered in this volume, do not furnish a brilliant period of English history. It has been said with truth that the reign ended in disaster and demoralization at home and abroad. The reforms inaugurated by the Good Parliament of 1376 were, at all events for the time being, negatived by the reaction which ensued under the influence of John of Gaunt. Richard Lyons, a London merchant, to whose dealings in imports and other financial activities there are several allusions in this volume, had been impeached in that Parliament for serious malversation and extortion. On 16th June the sheriffs of London and the escheators of six counties were ordered to take into the king's hand all his lands and goods (p. 350); and his manor of Delce by Rochester was demised to Nicholas Carre, the keeper of the privy seal (pp. 364-5). But the subsequent reaction terminated his imprisonment and the loss of his liberty of the city, and he appears at large as a citizen of London in the following year (pp. 397, 404). The notice of the withdrawal into the king's hand of the temporalities of the bishopric of Winchester (p. 372) bears on the disgrace into which William of Wykeham then fell at the instance of John of Gaunt.

Reference to public affairs is, however, usually indirect; and the main concern of the rolls is financial—services due to the crown, grants of wardships and marriages, the administration of lands held by minors in the king's ward, or of the temporalities of bishoprics being void and in the king's hand, arrangements for the collection of taxation, for the searching of ships suspected of being illegally laden, for the regulation of the export of wool, and so forth. And the entries constantly throw light of a kind which cannot be neglected by the topographer or genealogist, or the historian of 'every-day things'.

Thus there are some useful cases bearing on the history of local families (e. g. pp. 130, 348, 406), which might not be available save for

the fact that they were holding of a tenant-in-chief who was a minor, and the whole of whose interests, therefore, came under the king's control. Or again, the suitor, in the matrimonial sense, of an heiress who held of a minor in the king's ward had best be careful; Sir Thomas de Brogton, of the county of Oxford, was fined over a hundred pounds for taking such a wife without licence (p. 204). The king's rights over a minor's land could not be abrogated by a fraudulent grant made in the lifetime of the minor's father (p. 138). The office of usher of the Exchequer was held in chief by serjeanty; it included the divided four parts of the office of the criers in the Common Bench, and the office of ushers in the said Bench, and marshals, ushers, criers, and barrier-men in all eyres of the king's justices; on the death of a minor in the king's ward it was divided into three parts among the sisters of John Gaunt of Binbrook (pp. 29, 30).

One effect of the breach of the peace with France, and of the subsequent truces, is seen in the arrangements made for the financial administration of a large number of alien religious houses and of the property held in England by religious houses situated in France. The details are of great value, and there are two useful lists of such houses given in the index under the headings of 'abbey's' and 'priories'. There are plenty of examples of the terms under which royal rights of all kinds were demised; and there are some interesting examples of what were in effect 'stock and land leases' (e.g. pp. 69, 80, 106, 179, 253, 361); many of these, as those at Banstead in 1370 and 1375 (pp. 69, 303), contain good lists of prices and stock. Unusual services due to the crown are usefully collected and detailed in a special heading of the index. The service of rendering three maple cups at the king's coronation, by which the manor of (Nether) Bilsington in Kent was held (p. 188), though not claimed in 1377, was duly claimed and allowed at the coronations of Charles II to George IV; and we find the precise words to be used by the holder of a messuage and carucate of land in Shrivenham when he rendered his two white capons as often as the king should please to travel on the bridge of Fowyaresmull (p. 332).

Light is thrown on the cost of castle-building at Queenborough (p. 352); on a bell-tower at Gloucester (p. 115); on the number of monks at Pontefract Priory (p. 38); on matters affecting the staple (e.g. p. 11); on disturbances at the University of Oxford in 1372, said to have arisen over the election of the proctors (pp. 173-4); and on the Channel Islands custom of 'retret', which affords an interesting example of a restraint on the power to purchase lands for sale (p. 7). London topography is well represented in an entry on p. 40; and there are good examples of place-names at Ely on pp. 120-2. The exercise of the advowson of the church of Blymhill, co. Stafford, at every twelfth turn must have proved an unsatisfactory arrangement (p. 301).

A valuable entry (pp. 124-7) relates to the new form of taxation, temporarily adopted in 1371, under which a lump sum was to be raised by a contribution from each parish in England—a scheme which is described by Stubbs and by Dowell, and which is famous as being the occasion when the number of parishes was ludicrously over-estimated.

The Christian name of Hostelettus (p. 352) is curious; that of Godescallus is the same as Goschalk (pp. 196, 277); at first sight 'Canon Rubussard, knight' (p. 360) looks odd, but he is clearly the man who is described in the Patent Rolls (*Cal. 1377-81*, p. 376) as Theodore Robertssart called 'Canon', knight, of the diocese of Cambray.

The text and the index to this volume have been ably prepared by Mr. M. C. B. Dawes, of the Public Record Office. The misprints which we have detected are for the most part trifling; but 'perches' on p. 226, if it is the translation of *perticatas*, should be 'roods'; the price of the tyne or barrel, which occurs in identical entries on pp. 69 and 303, cannot be 6s. in one place and 6d. in the other; and perhaps 'enclosure' would be a less misleading translation of *haya* than 'hay' (p. 206). The index is of the usual high standard; it contains some valuable subject-headings, such as 'castles', 'honours', 'services', 'abbeys', and 'priories', and our only suggestion on this point is that an additional advantage might result if the two latter were replaced by a single heading of 'religious houses', though such a proposal would doubtless be inconsistent with the practice already adopted for the series.

CHARLES CLAY.

The Stones of Stonehenge. A full description of the Structure and of its Outworks. Illustrated by numerous photographs, diagrams and plans drawn to scale. By E. HERBERT STONE, F. S. A. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$; pp. 150. London: Robert Scott. 1924. 21s.

This book is deserving of almost unqualified praise for the two-thirds of its contents in which, in literal accordance with its title, it deals exclusively with the *stones*—that is, with the strictly material aspect of the monument and its component members. Within these limits the author's evident accomplishments as engineer, surveyor, and draughtsman, added to no less evident industry and love of his subject, have given us an exhaustive and extraordinarily accurate inventory or *catalogue raisonné* which must rank henceforward as the standard compendium for reference.

The advance of archaeology in scientific realism could hardly be better exemplified than by a comparison of the author's methods of exact mensuration and plotting on the spot with those of (e.g.) Inigo Jones, who just three hundred years ago, after a brief visit to Stonehenge, created out of his inner consciousness a ground-plan of entirely fanciful and false symmetry. Mr. Stone tells us in an amusing appendix how, as nothing if not a zealous field-worker, he did not shrink from wading nearly up to his waist to dispose of the legends which had gathered round a quite unimportant stone lying in the bed of the Avon.

The early sections on the general design and dimensions of the structure and the origin and nature of the stones are lucid and up to date, bringing the petrological account down to Dr. Thomas's recent and notable discovery of the source of the igneous stones in the Prescelly mountains of North Pembrokeshire. A disputable paragraph is that on the so-called 'altar stone', which the author somewhat insistently declares to have been always intentionally prostrate as seen to-day. The only evidence available, that of comparison, tells us that

no such designedly prostrate slab has been found in the interior of any known stone circle, whereas a central dolmen or cist built of similar slabs is a common feature. It is perhaps significant that another 'altar stone', probably a slab like the one remaining, was carried away to London in the time of Charles I. Schuchhardt, the well-known Berlin antiquary, who visited the site, unhesitatingly restores this stone as an upright slab marking a central interment. Certainly it should not be depicted as recumbent in the restoration of the monument in the frontispiece. The arguments against stone no. 150 of the general plan of reference being a Blue Stone lintel are too far-fetched to withstand the test of common sense, which will continue to believe that its two cup-shaped hollows are obviously mortises. The curvature of the stone, instead of being unsuitable to a lintel, as asserted, is precisely what would be looked for in a small circular structure of trilithons. The lintels of the great Sarsen ring are, as the author points out, slightly convex on their outward sides to fit the circumference of the circle. This convexity would, of course, be much accentuated in the lintels of a quite small inner ring.

The thirty pages given to the sections 'Quarrying and Transport' and 'Dressing the Stones' are replete with knowledge gained by practical experience abroad, and the plates are admirably to the point, notably the photograph of the excavation of the great granite monolith of Assouan by the sole means of stone mauls exactly like those used on the Sarsens of Stonehenge.

Section VI presents in letterpress and pictorially the author's very ingenious and persuasive theory of the methods used in setting up the Sarsen structure. This is reproduced from a paper read at the meeting of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society at Marlborough in 1923, when large working models were exhibited. Their mechanism is explained in the book by a series of twelve clear figures.

In Section II, 'The Age of Stonehenge', the arguments are separately grouped as astronomical and archaeological. The plea for a neolithic date under the latter heading is a forcible marshalling of the now convergent and cumulative evidence. In a possible second edition might be added what is perhaps the most irrefutable proof of all, namely, the quite recent unearthing within the Stonehenge area of neolithic axes fashioned out of the igneous stone. That the astronomical reasoning is of the inverted pyramid order is a hard saying in view of the author's careful computations and exquisite diagrams. But his deductions all rest on the one unverifiable assumption that the builders of Stonehenge intentionally directed its axis to the point of midsummer sunrise (p. 5). In this contention he follows and is throughout a resolute champion of Sir N. Lockyer. Sir N. Lockyer, undeterred by the misadventures of an earlier Astronomer Royal, Piazzi-Smyth, strayed like him, without archaeological equipment and disastrously, from his proper province into that of archaeology. The scientist who by imaginary orientations assigned the abandoned site of a Sussex windmill to 'a vastly remote epoch', who held long barrows to be not sepulchres but dark rooms for astronomical sighting, who gave as a proof of the mathematical skill of the Stonehenge builders the fact that a line drawn from Stonehenge to Old Sarum

passes *exactly* through Salisbury spire, i. e. was drawn from 1680 B. C. to A. D. 1300, cannot be taken seriously. A fair example of Sir N. Lockyer's Procrustean adaptation of megaliths, from Egypt to Wiltshire and the far north, to his *idée fixe* of universal orientation, is his absurd importation of the wholly unrelated hill-top of Sidbury to alleviate his impossible task of ascertaining the hypothetical axis (p. 25). His theory of the orientation of the Egyptian temples was demolished as far back as 1894 in the *Edinburgh Review* and pulverized, as regards Stonehenge, in 1903 in the *Nineteenth Century*. The speculative portion of a book otherwise valuable must be impaired by the reassertion of views so long ago discredited. For a reasonable explanation of the orientation of Stonehenge our choice need not hesitate between Sir N. Lockyer and Sir A. Evans, who with great probability deduces its sunward direction from that of the primitive dwelling which, as the chamber afterwards of the dead, formed the nucleus of the Stone Circle.

On the lineage and purpose of Stonehenge the author does not profess to throw any light, and would indeed quench the partial illumination provided by others. The mental wall which he builds round this one monument, asserting that it has no relation to others, that it is 'without ancestry' (p. 33), is a fatal rejection of the invaluable instrument of comparison, the *novum organum*, the very eyes and brain of all scientific archaeology. He flatly denies the evolution of Stonehenge from the primitive megalithic circle because of its 'highly specialized' and elaborate character in its lintels and reduplication of rings (p. 34). The same reasoning would deny to a cathedral, because of its clerestory, lady chapel, &c., its evolution from a primitive form of church. Even if Stonehenge has unique features as a *species*—and we cannot know this, for very many circles have been destroyed and very many in distant countries are still unrecorded—yet no single archaeologist of repute who has mentioned it places it outside the *genus* of Stone Circle.

On these and some other points the book invites this much of criticism. But a reviewer must revert with pleasure to his initial appreciation of its greater part, where the author is evidently working in his truer element.

GEORGE ENGLEHEART.

Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names, Part I. Edited by A. MAWER and F. M. STENTON. *The Chief Elements used in English Place-Names: Being the Second Part of the Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names.* Edited by ALLEN MAWER. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$; pp. xii + 189; x + 67. Cambridge: At the University Press. 1924. 21s.

These two books form together the first volume of the series projected by the newly-formed English Place-Name Society. They have been eagerly awaited and, if subsequent volumes approach the standard which the compilers of these volumes have set up, the series will be one of inestimable value.

The first part opens with a chapter on 'Methods of Place-Name Study' by Professor W. J. Sedgefield, which is followed by one on

'The Celtic Element' by Professor Eilert Ekwall, who also deals with 'The Scandinavian Element'. 'The English Element' and 'Personal Names in Place-Names' are handled by Professor F. M. Stenton; 'The French Element' by Professor R. E. Zachrisson, and 'The Feudal Element' by Professor James Tait. Professor H. C. Wild, assisted by Miss Mary S. Sergeantson, deals with 'Place-Names and English Linguistic Studies' and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford with 'Place-Names and Archaeology'.

The second part is sufficiently described by its title. It is intended to serve as a companion volume to the succeeding volumes, which will deal with the subject county by county, and presents in concise and summary form a good deal of matter concerning the chief place-name elements which would otherwise have to be repeated in each successive volume. A table of phonetic symbols used in the work is prefixed to each volume and reminds us very forcibly that simplification of spelling might not be all that spelling reformers dream of, unless accompanied by amplification of alphabet. As regards the particular symbols used, it is strange that the Greek θ should be preferred to the Old English þ for the expression of the sound of *th* in *thin*, especially as ð is used for the sound of the same letters in *then*. And could not the letters of the Runic *futhorc* be adapted and would they not be preferable to some of the arbitrary symbols that have been invented?

The antiquary of bygone generations, who was wont to try and explain place-names by tracing resemblances to their present form, would be surprised to learn of the difficulties that those who work on more scientific lines have to encounter, and even those who pretend to some knowledge of the subject will probably, by a study of the opening volume, have their eyes opened to pitfalls of which they were unaware. These occur in each stratum of the subject. Names originally British have survived through the medium of English and have changed so much in the process that their original form is often difficult, if not impossible, to trace. Again, it is not always possible to distinguish between names of English or of Scandinavian origin, since names which, to begin with, contain elements closely akin, are still further confused by sound changes and sound development. Again, it is often difficult to assign place-names embodying personal names to a definite period, as even up to the time of Domesday the names of places were liable to change with change of ownership. Norman and French influences moreover, besides introducing fresh elements, have in many cases transformed and altered earlier names out of all recognition.

The archaeological and antiquarian value of these works is by no means confined to the chapter on 'Place-Names and Archaeology', interesting and suggestive as that is, and full of hints that field-workers would do well to follow up. It is indeed surprising in how many ways the student of place-names and the archaeologist may render each other mutual help and at how many points their interests touch. Professor Sedgefield in particular calls attention to the value of local topography and local history in the study of place-names, and pays a much-needed tribute to the work of local societies and local archaeologists. The academic scholar, who confines himself to the material contained within the four walls of a library, is too often inclined to

belittle the value of field work and local knowledge, and it is very satisfactory to find them so fully appreciated.

Among the less obvious problems presented by place-names Professor Stenton calls attention to the occurrence of certain types of names in groups in particular places, as in Berkshire, where, 'within an area rather more than twenty miles long and rather less than ten miles wide, there occur', or have existed in the past, no less than twelve names ending in *field*, Bradfield, Englefield, &c. An even more striking instance is to be found on the Surrey-Sussex border, where, in an area barely six square miles in extent, we have found at least fourteen village, farm, copse, and other names ending in *fold*—Chiddingsfold, Dunsfold, Alsfold, Burningfold, Lagfold, Cherfold, Durfold, Ifold, Barkfold, Headfold, Birchfold, Frithfold, Diddlesfold, and Chafold. Whatever may be the explanation, these names must surely have arisen before the district where they are found was cut in two by the county boundary.

We have not space to deal adequately with the chapter on 'Place-Names and Archaeology' by our Fellow Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, but it is one that no archaeologist, above all no field-worker, can afford to neglect. It gives many striking instances of the way in which place-names may point to features of archaeological interest, and examines the use of such elements in place-names as *ceaster*, *burh*, &c., with results that do not always bear out the popular opinion about them.

Both Mr. Crawford and other writers call attention to the great value of the Anglo-Saxon Charters, which Professor Sedgefield puts 'first and foremost' in his list of place-name material, while 'last, but far from least' in the list comes Domesday. As regards this latter work Professor Zachrisson gives a much-needed warning that 'the evidence of such forms as occur only in DB should not . . . be trusted against the combined evidence of later forms, especially such as are derived from twelfth-century sources'. Too many writers appear to regard Domesday as an infallible authority from which there is no appeal, even in the face of evidence that the Domesday scribes may have blundered. It would also be well to bear in mind, and it emphasizes the difficulties that place-name students have to encounter, that, as Professor Sedgefield reminds us:

'After the Norman Conquest many English place-names had to be written down for the first time by Norman scribes or English clerks educated in Normanized schools. There being no recognized system of spelling English place-names, these scribes or clerks either wrote down what they heard from local speakers in court or on the spot, or else wrote out a document from the dictation of others who were not necessarily local people.'

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

Periodical Literature

The English Historical Review, January 1925, contains the following articles:—The dates of early county elections, by J. J. Alexander; 'Thwert-ut-nay' and the custom of 'Thwertnic' in Cheshire, by R. Stewart-Brown; The negotiations of Sir Stephen Le Sieur, 1584–1613, by E. A. Beller; French designs on Spanish America in 1820–5, by Harold Temperley; The Dorchester labourers, 1834, by G. B. Hurst; William Farrer, by James Tait; Justinian and Amalasuntha, by N. H. Baynes; Two deeds about the abbey of Bec, by Rev. H. E. Salter; A Norfolk Parliamentary election, 1461, by C. H. Williams; Cardinal Wolsey's Visitation of Worcester cathedral priory, 1526, by Rev. J. M. Wilson; The British Plantation Councils of 1670–4, by R. P. Bieber; Letters of Queen Victoria to Frederick William IV, 1848–9, by Bruno Krusch.

History, January 1925, contains the following articles:—Saint Joan, by Mrs. C. S. B. Buckland; Italian influences on English history during the period of the Renaissance, by Miss C. M. Ady; The Overland route to India in the eighteenth century, by Prof. H. L. Hoskins; Historical Revisions: The religion of Lord Howard of Effingham, by Miss E. Jeffries Davis.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, vol. 2, no. 5, contains the following articles:—Co-operation with regard to historical periodicals published in the English language, by C. W. Alvord; The Wardrobe and Household accounts of the sons of Edward I, by Hilda Johnstone; The Anglo-America Historical Conference, 1924; Summaries of Theses: vii, Medieval travel as illustrated by the Wardrobe accounts of the Earl of Derby, 1390–3, by Grace Stretton; viii, British measures for the suppression of the Slave-trade upon the west coast of Africa, 1803–33, by Elsie I. Herrington; Corrigenda and Addenda to the Dictionary of National Biography; Migrations of Historical MSS.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, fourth series, vol. 7, contains the following papers:—Edward I and his tenants-in-chief, by Miss E. C. Lodge; The struggle of the Dutch with the English for the Russian market in the seventeenth century, by Madame I. Lubimenko; The courts and court-rolls of St. Albans abbey, by Miss A. E. Levett; Some aspects of medieval travel, by Miss G. Stretton; The English province of the order of Cluny in the fifteenth century, by Miss Rose Graham; The political theory of the Indian Mutiny—a reply to Mr. F. W. Buckler, by D. Dewar and Prof. H. L. Garrett, with a rejoinder by F. W. Buckler.

Man, vol. 24, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—The Stone Age in Uganda, by E. J. Wayland; Stone circles in Gambia, by N. W. Thomas; The pole-lathe in Algeria and in England, by M. W. Hilton-Simpson; The study of the chronology of Palaeolithic cultures in relation to various glacial deposits, by M. Burkitt; Two celts from the Naga Hills, by J. H. Hutton; A Danish type of axe in England, by M. C. Burkitt; A flint implement from Pucknall,

Hants, by R. C. C. Clay; Man and the Ice Age, by J. Reid Moir; Stonehenge, the Heel Stone, by E. H. Stone; The Trail, its character and date, by S. H. Warren; Two objects found among tombs of the Old Kingdom at El Kab, by J. P. T. Burchell; Menhirs and burials, by C. D. Forde; A stone bull from Southern India in the British Museum, by T. A. Joyce; A pottery decorative design of the Hallstatt period, by S. Casson; Herodotus and Assyrian river transport, by J. Hornell; Bronze Age pottery from Minorca, by Margaret A. Murray; Copper implements and ornaments found in Poland and East Germany, by J. Kostrzewski; The Polite plural, by A. M. Hocart, H. J. Rose, Lord Raglan, and G. Rohéim; The Temple of Atargatis at Hierapolis, by H. J. Rose; The late quaternary history of Scandinavia, by J. Moschelles; Stonehenge, the Heel Stone, by Sir Flinders Petrie; The stone battle-axes from Troy, by V. G. Childe; The Stone Age in Uganda, by J. Reid Moir; Stone circles in the Gambia, by F. W. H. Migeod; Maglemose harpoons, by D. A. E. Garrod; Mr. S. H. Warren's views on Eoliths, by A. S. Barnes, J. Reid Moir, and S. E. Glendinning; Objects from El Kab, by E. S. Thomas; Connexion of Egypt and India, by F. W. H. Migeod; Palaeolithic implements from Sinai, by H. W. Seton-Karr.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 44, part 2, contains the following articles:—The political standing of Delos, by W. W. Tarn; The Angora resolution of the Stage Guild, by W. H. Buckler; Notes on the Angora resolution, by Sir W. M. Ramsay; A gold vase of early Helladic type, by V. G. Childe; The Greeks and ancient trade with the Atlantic, by M. Cary; Pottery of Naucratis, by Elinn R. Price; The establishment of the classical type in Greek art, by Sir Charles Walston; Archaeology in Greece, 1922–4, by A. M. Woodward; Once more Sophocles and not Solon, by F. Studniczka.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, vol. 32, no. 5, contains an article by J. Hall on Pre-Norman free-standing stone crosses.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, February 1925, contains an article on old military customs still extant, by Major C. T. Tomes.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, vol. 11, no. 3, contains the following papers:—The face of Humbaba, by Sidney Smith; Oxford excavations in Nubia (continued), by F. Le. Griffith.

The Library, vol. 5, no. 3, contains the following articles:—The building up of the British Museum collection of Incunabula, by A. W. Pollard; Anthony Trollope and his publishers, by M. Sadleir; Thomas Churchyard's spelling, by M. St. Clare Byrne; Notes on cancel leaves, by R. W. Chapman; Short-title list of books bound for Thomas Maioli, by G. D. Hobson.

The Geographical Journal for January 1925 contains a short note illustrated by photographs of two ancient monuments (rock-reliefs in the Kara Dagh range) in Southern Turkestan, by C. J. Edmonds.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 11, no. 1, contains the following articles:—The study of Ship-models, by L. G. Carr Laughton; The war of the Arabian Sea, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; The story of the machine vessels, by Major E. W. H. Fyers.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, October 1924, contains the following articles:—The diary of James Miller, 1745–50, with an introduction and notes by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Army Inspection returns, by Rev. P. Sumner; Ambroise Paré, by Capt. John Stokes; Transport and the second Mysore war, by Prof. H. Dodwell.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, vol. 5, part 8, contains the following articles:—The Gilberts of Clare and Colchester (continued); Visitation of Arms of Kent, 1594 (continued); Pedigree of Beale, by F. Lambarde; Hodgskin Wills, by Rev. R. B. Ravenscroft; Extracts relating to West Indian families from the first book of Quaker records, Portsmouth, Rhode Island; London Pedigrees and Coats of Arms (continued); Kentish Wills (continued); An ancient Norman castle (Tillières-sur-Avre) and its hereditary commanders, by Col. J. C. Tyler; Register of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, 1658–1700 (continued).

Ancient Egypt, December 1924, contains the following papers:—The king of all the nobles, by Dr. C. B. Klunzinger; A tablet woven band from Qau el Kebir, by G. M. Crowfoot; Stele of Seti I found at Tell-Nebi-Mendou in Syria, by G. Loukianoff; The Palace Titles, by Sir Flinders Petrie; The Caucasian Atlantis and Egypt, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 10, parts 3–4, contains the following:—A lost statue of the seventeenth dynasty; The Egyptian name of Joseph, by R. Engelbach; The decay of a civilization, by H. Idris Bell; The tombs of the kings of the seventeenth dynasty at Thebes, by H. E. Winlock; Early psalms and lections for Lent, by H. J. M. Milne; An eighteenth-dynasty measure of capacity, by G. P. G. Sobhy; A grammatical exercise of an Egyptian schoolboy, by N. Reich; Excavations at El-Amarnah, 1923–4, by F. G. Newton and F. Ll. Griffith; Bibliography (1923–4); Ancient Egypt, by F. Ll. Griffith; Christian Egypt, by De Lacy O'Leary.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, vol. 24, contains the following articles:—Notes on the remains of the conventional buildings at the Augustinian priory, Carlisle, now the Cathedral, by J. H. Martindale; The Irtons of Threlkeld, by Col. F. Haswell; Vills of the Forest, i, by T. H. B. Graham; The sons of Truite, by T. H. B. Graham; The manor of Cargo, by T. H. B. Graham; Rockcliff, by T. H. B. Graham; Ejected ministers in Westmorland and Cumberland: Minutes of proceedings of the Committee, by N. F. Wilson; Castle How, Peel Wyke, by R. G. Collingwood; The Cardewlees altar, by R. G. Collingwood; Romano-British Carlisle: its structural remains, by R. C. Shaw; The end of the Maiden Way, by W. G. Collingwood; The British village site at Lanthwaite Green and other earthworks in west Cumberland, by J. R. Mason and H. Valentine; Bainbrig of Hawkin in Middleton, Westmorland, by Rev. R. P. Brown; Askerton Castle, by Captain E. L. Warre; Greystoke Castle, by the Lady Mabel Howard; A short description of Hutton John, by F. Hudleston; Millom Castle and the Hudlestons, by H. S. Cowper; The parish church of Millom, by Rev. W. S. Sykes; Notes on Kirksanton 'Tenter-runs' and other south Cumberland sites, by Rev. W. S. Sykes; The last years of Roman Cumberland, by R. G.

Collingwood; Who was King Eveling of Ravenglass? by W. G. Collingwood; Muchland and its owners and Newbarns, by P. V. Kelly; Aldingham Motte and Grange, by P. V. Kelly; Urswick, by Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite; The Angles in Furness and Cartmel, by W. G. Collingwood; Early Barton: its subsidiary manors and manors connected therewith, by Rev. F. W. Ragg. The volume contains the following notes:—Finds from Hardknot; A bed of wheat found just outside the Roman fort at Papcastle; Ancient oats near Cockermouth; Ireby old church; Packhorse bridge at Ullock; Ribton Hall.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 17, part 3, contains the following papers:—The Essex and Suffolk border, by J. H. Round; Notes on the Coast, Shipping, and Sea-borne trade of Essex from 1565 to 1577, by E. P. Dickin; Some Essex monastic seals, by R. C. Fowler; Gernon, Garland, and Garnish, by P. H. Reaney; On Roman roads in Essex: second supplement, by Miller Christy; Navestock, by J. H. Round; The Roman fort in the parish of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, by Miss M. V. Taylor; Window in Paglesham church, by Rev. G. M. Benton.

The Essex Review, January 1925, contains the following articles:—The rood screen, Saffron Walden church, by Rev. G. M. Benton; An Essex parson of the eighteenth century, by Rev. J. L. Fisher; The family of Tusnell, by W. Gurney Benham; Some literary associations of Epping Forest, by A. L. Clarke.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 75, contains the following articles:—The parish of Thurstaston, by F. C. Beazley; Sculptured Clayton arms at Otterspool, formerly in Water Street, Liverpool, by R. T. Bailey; Blowick: the name and place, by F. H. Cheetham; Crannogs, by Rev. F. O. Blundell; An English fifteenth-century alabaster reredos of St. Edmund, by P. Nelson; St. Paul's church, Liverpool; Cheshire Pedigrees: an index to the Holme collection among the Harleian MSS., by T. Price; The ancient manors of Whittington, by Col. W. H. Chippindall.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 4th series, vol. 9, part 2, contains the following papers:—Roland Gosnell, prior of Wenlock, 1521–6, by Miss Rose Graham; The monks of Much Wenlock after the Suppression, by Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell; A terrier of the vicarage of Wroxeter, 1765, communicated by H. Hobson; The family of Marston of Afcote, &c. (continued), by the late E. H. Martin; The late Rev. C. H. Drinkwater; Some old Shropshire houses and their owners: Worthen Hall; Newnham; Lower Newton; Lea Hall; Langley Hall, Acton Burnell, by H. E. Forrest; A grant by Walter de Lacy to Ludlow church, by H. T. Weyman; The earliest book of the Drapers' company, Shrewsbury (continued), transcribed by Miss L. F. Chitty.

The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, vol. 42, December 1924, contains the following articles:—The West of England cloth industry: a seventeenth-century experiment in State control, by Kate E. Barford; A lost fragment of Hullavington Register restored, by Rev. E. H. Goddard; The churches of Aldbourne, Baydon, Collinbourne Ducis, and Collinbourne Kingston, by C. E. Ponting; Aldbourne, manor, chase, and warren, by J. Sadler; The village feast or revel, by

Mrs. Story Maskelyne. Among the Notes are the following:—A new theory of Avebury; The name 'Godsbury'; The use of stone balls or mauls in working stone monuments; William Windover; The old Bath road between Shepherd's Shore and Bowdon Hill; Four unrecorded barrows in S. Wilts; Objects (brooch, bronze implements, part of a bronze jug, &c.) recently given to the Devizes Museum; Unrecorded bronze implements in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury; Two disc barrows on Haxton Down excavated in March and April 1924.

Publications of the Thoresby Society, vol. 26, part 4, concluding the eighth volume of *Miscellanea*, contains the following articles:—Early Pontefract Wills, by R. B. Cook; Notes on the early pedigree of the Copley family, by the late W. Paley Baildon; Notes on unpublished letters of Ralph Thoresby, by Emily Hargrave; The last shop with bow windows in Briggate, Leeds, by G. D. Lumb.

Vol. 28, part 1, being the first part of a ninth volume of *Miscellanea*, contains:—Some buildings of the seventeenth century in the parish of Halifax, by T. F. Ford; Extracts from the *Leeds Mercury*, 1742–60.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 58, contains the following articles:—A Long Cairn near Gourdon, Kincardineshire, and a Bronze Age Cairn containing a short cist and an urn, at Idvies, Forfarshire, by J. Graham Callander; Short stone cist found in the parish of Kinneff and Catterline, Kincardineshire, by Prof. R. W. Reid and Captain the Rev. J. R. Fraser; The so-called Catrail, by J. H. Shaw; The excavation of Coull castle, Aberdeenshire, by W. D. Simpson; A note on four silver spoons and a fillet of gold found in the nunnery of Iona; and on a finger-ring, part of a fillet, and a fragment of wire, all of gold, found in St. Ronan's chapel, the nunnery, Iona, by A. O. Curle; Notes on stone and flint implements found on the farm of Foulden Moorpark, Berwickshire, by R. Kinghorn; Some antiquities in Strathfillan, Perthshire, cupped boulder near Helensburgh, and cross-slabs in Glen Fruin, Dumbartonshire, by A. D. Lacaille; An account of several antiquities in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, by W. Thomson; On two bronze spoons from an Early Iron Age grave near Burnmouth, Berwickshire, by J. H. Craw, with a report on the skeleton found therein, by Prof. A. Robinson; Fourteenth-century brooches and other ornaments in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, by J. Graham Callander; Report on the excavation of an earth-house at Galson, Borce, Lewis, by A. J. H. Edwards; Ancient Border highways: the Minchmoor (Catrail) road, the Wheel causeway, the Annandale Forest road, the Well path, and the Enterkin, by H. R. G. Inglis; Dornoch cathedral: the High Church of Caithness, by W. D. Simpson; Fragments of a jet necklace found at Greenhowe, Pluscarden, Morayshire, by H. B. Mackintosh; Account of the excavations on Traprain Law during the summer of 1923, by J. E. Cree; A short cist containing a food-vessel and human remains at Bridgeness, West Lothian, by J. Graham Callander, with a report on the skeletal remains, by Prof. T. H. Bryce; Two sculptured stones recently found in Orkney, by H. Marwick; Four pieces of carved woodwork from Stirling castle, by C. E. Whitelaw; The Pringles of Fountainhall and Soutra, by A. Pringle; The relation of the fort at Newstead to Scottish history, A.D. 80–180, by I. A. Richmond; Roman coins found in Scotland, ii,

by Dr. G. Macdonald; Two sculptured stones, a coped coffin-cover, and part of a seventeenth-century tombstone found in St. Andrews, by D. Hay Fleming; Account of the discovery of a cinerary urn with other relics, near Marchhouse, Muirkirk, and the excavation of an earth-house at Yardhouses, Carnwath, by A. Fairbarn; Inventory of the plenishing of the house of the Binns at the date of the death of General Thomas Dalzell, 21st August 1685, edited from the original documents in the family records by Sir James Dalzell and J. Beveridge.

The Scottish Historical Review, January 1925, contains the following articles:—The Prince of Scotland, by J. H. Stevenson; The Parliaments of Scotland, a review of Prof. Rait's recent book, by Prof. T. F. Tout; The English and Scottish cotton industries: a study in inter-relations, by Miss G. M. Mitchell; Sixteenth-century schemes for the plantation of Ulster (continued), by Robert Dunlop; Documents added to Bailie's Institution Library, by Prof. R. S. Rait; The Public Records of Scotland.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 54, part 2, contains the following articles:—The Early Iron Age, or Hallstatt Period in Ireland (continued), by the late E. C. R. Armstrong; An unpublished survey of the Plantation of Munster in 1622, by R. Dunlop; The wayside cross at Errill, Queen's Co., and its inscriptions, by Rev. W. Carrigan; The Register of Kilkenny school (continued), by T. U. Sadleir. The number also contains the following short notes:—Tavern tokens; Cross at Abbeyshrule, co. Longford; Notes on Coshlea, co. Limerick; Amber beads found in co. Cavan; Bronze Age cist near Headford, co. Galway.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, University of Wales, vol. 2, part 3, contains the following articles in the historical and archaeological sections:—The charters of the boroughs of Brecon and Llandovery, with transcripts, by W. Rees; Current work in Welsh archaeology, *a.* excavations, *b.* other discoveries, *c.* bibliography, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1924, contains the following articles:—March ap Meirchion, by G. P. Jones; The Trefdraeth Parish Registers (1550–1633), by H. Owen; North Wales (with particular reference to Anglesey) in the seventeenth century: gleanings from State papers, by Miss A. M. Evans; Sidelights on the rise of Nonconformity in the diocese of Bangor, by A. I. Pryce; An account of the private lighthouse on the Skerries, by H. R. Davies; Anglesey—its various names, by Rev. R. Evans; Cock-fighting in Anglesey; Papists in Anglesey; The Bangor-Menai Ferry; The Menai Bridges.

Collections, historical and archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire, vol. 40, part 2, contains the following articles:—Owen Glyndwr, by A. G. Bradley; The Hill camps of Montgomeryshire, by I. T. Hughes; A tumulus at Garthbeibio, Montgomeryshire, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler; A short account of the family of Griffiths of Llandisilio, Glanhavren, &c., by W. A. Griffiths; Boundaries of Montgomery; Rowland Williams, D.D., by Rev. J. R. Pryce; Frescoes in churches, by Mrs. Cope; Montgomery church, by Rev. W. E. Jones; William Bowman, surgeon-scientist, by H. L. Howell.

West Wales Historical Records, vol. 9, contains the following

articles:—The Quakers of Pembrokeshire, by D. Salmon; Register of St. Peter, Carmarthen (continued); Pembrokeshire in Bygone days, by F. Green; Scurlock of Carmarthen, by F. Green; Scourfield of New Moat, by F. Green; Marriage bonds of West Wales and Gower (continued); Local history from a printer's file, by John Ballinger; Pembrokeshire hearths in 1670.

The Indian Antiquary, January 1925, contains amongst other articles the following of historical interest:—The revenues of Bombay, by S. M. Edwardes; Notes from old factory records, by Sir R. C. Temple; A history of important ancient towns and cities in Gujarat and Kathiawad, by Anant Sadasiv Altekar.

Old Time New England, vol. 15, no. 3, contains the following papers:—Henry Caner, 1680–1731, master carpenter, builder of the first Yale College building, 1718, and of the Rector's house, 1722, by G. D. Seymour; Capt. Matthew Perkins' House, Ipswich, Mass.; The Angle Tree monument, marking the boundary between Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies, 1640, by Mrs. E. M. Bartlett.

Suomen Museo, vol. 30, contains the following articles:—A Prehistoric dress from the Pernau in Estland, by A. M. Tallgren; The Estland National Museum, by I. Manninen; Seal hunting in the islands of the Gulf of Finland, by T. Itkonen; The economic conditions of the castle of Tawastehus in the sixteenth century, by J. M. Salenius; Recent archaeological researches in Estland, by J. Ailio; A Viking find in Estland of the end of the middle Iron Age, by A. M. Tallgren; The oldest Norwegian coinage, by C. A. Nordman; The wooden architecture of Finland and Professor Strzygowski, by K. K. Meinander.

Volume 31 contains: The Lett Ethnographical Museum, by I. Manninen; The marriage ceremonies of the Wepsen, by U. Holmberg; The decoration of the church of Raisio, by A. W. Rancken; The medieval vault paintings in the church of Laitila, by J. Rinne; National strongholds in Tuulos, by J. Ailio; Finnish town-banners, by K. K. Meinander; Tavastland national costume in 1807, by U. T. Sirelius; Finnish flat-bottomed boats, by T. Itkonen; The Fatjanovo culture in central Russia, by A. M. Tallgren; Norwegian Stone-Age problems, by A. Europaeus; Illustrations of old Helsingfors, by A. W. Rancken; Some damask cloths, by K. K. Meinander; A bird-shaped object from Perm, by H. Appelgren-Kivalo.

Finska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift, vol. 34, contains the following articles:—Contributions to the pre-history of the Yenissei: the excavation of two kurgans in the Abakan steppe, by G. v. Merhart; New finds from the Pernau river, by E. G. Bliebernicht; Karelen Iron Age studies, by C. A. Nordman.

Revue archéologique, vol. 20, July–October 1924, contains the following articles:—The Copper Age in Egypt, by E. Naville; Observations on the cult of the Lares, by R. Vallois; An eschatological representation on an Attic stele of the fourth century, by G. A. S. Snijder; Theos hypsistos, by R. Cagnat; *Fanum et simulacrum* in the earliest life of St. Samson, by J. Loth; The history of gestures, by S. Reinach; Graeco-Egyptian terra-cottas, by W. Deonna; The recent discovery of Christian inscriptions in Rome, by S. de Ricci; The satrap Datames, by S. Reinach.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 83, parts 3-4, contains the following articles:—Romanesque and Gothic neckings, by F. Deshoulières; The church of Notre Dame at Die (Drôme), by J. Formigé; Burgundian architecture and Avila cathedral, by E. Lambert; The churches of Andely, by J. Vallery-Radot; Outside pulpits, by R. Grand; The font of St. Bartholomew at Liège, by M. Laurent; The ornamentation of lecterns, by G. Servières; The cupola of the church of Nohant (Indre), by F. Deshoulières; The Vezelay Keystone ('sum modo formosa'), by J. Walter.

Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1924, part 1, contains the following articles:—The Roman temple at Vernègues (Bouches-du-Rhône), by J. Formigé; Medieval buildings at Fréjus (Var), by J. Formigé; The lay-out of Roman roads, by Commandant Lefebvre des Noëttes; Medieval tiles in the abbey of Saint-Pierre d'Oyes, by Baron de Baye; The legend on the medallion of Constantius Chlorus found at Arras, by J. Maurice; The wall on the south of the church of Souvigny (Allier), by F. Deshoulières; The porch of the abbey of Saint-Pierre at Lagny, by A. Mayeux; Two Punic steles from Mrira, by L. Poinsot and R. Lointier.

Bulletin de la Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures, Année 6, contains the following articles:—Detached miniatures in the Cluny Museum, by A. Boinet; The principal illuminated MSS. in the Library of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, by A. Boinet; Illustrated MSS. of the Apocalypse of the ninth and tenth centuries, by H. Omont; Bibliography of illuminated MSS., 1920-2, by P. Lauer.

Aréthuse, January 1925, contains the following papers:—Numismatics in the museum at Sofia, by N. A. Mouchmoff; The Museum of the Legion of Honour; The Vogel collection of medals; An unpublished coin of Nicopolis, by N. A. Mouchmoff; A medal of Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I, by P. d'Espezel; The Roman coinage and the Twelve Tables, by C. Appleton; Antique gems in the Duval collection in the Musée d'art et d'histoire at Geneva, by W. Deonna; Contemporary medallists; Marcel Dammann, by J. Babelon; A statue of Saint Roche.

Pro Alesia, February—May—August 1923, contains the following articles:—Roman colonization on the shores of Lake Leman and the discoveries in the Bois de Vaux (1922-3), by J. Gruaz; The so-called problem of Alesia, by J. Toutain; The excavations at Aventicum, Vindonissa and Augusta Rauracorum, and Roman Switzerland, by M. Barbey; Gallo-Roman antiquities of Amiens, by the late P. M. Saguez; The part played by V. Pernet in the excavations at Mont Aussois from 1861 to 1865; Notes on excavations in 1923; The fête on Mont Beuvray, 6 May 1923; Two Roman coins recently discovered at Alise, by J. Toutain; The anvil from Alesia, by R. Bouillerot.

Revue anthropologique, September—December 1924. At the conference organized by the International Institute of Anthropology at Toulouse last July, British science was represented by Sir Basil Thomson, who has excavated la grotte de Tarté; and Count Bégon's address of welcome is given in full. The neolithic shell-mounds of the Tagus contain both long and short skulls, but the racial or chronological

relation between them cannot at present be determined (p. 319). M. Deffontaines expounded the scheme for producing a prehistoric atlas (p. 320); and the Society of Antiquaries is represented on the committee appointed to map the British Isles on the same lines as continental countries. Professor Obermaier's theory of the Garonne terraces is examined by the Abbé Breuil and L. Mengaud (p. 322), and a sketch map provided. Quartzite implements of the Toulouse district are discussed at length (p. 332), also some flat pebbles with used edges (p. 348); small pebbles in palaeolithic deposits (p. 352), and discoveries on the platform of a cave at Noailles, Corrèze. The Abbé Bouyssonie reproduces some engravings on stone from Mount Sinai, and Miss Garrod discusses the lower levels of Kent's Cavern (p. 354). A description of shell-mounds in Vendée is given by Count Bégonen, and curious rock-engravings in Ariège shortly treated. The archaeological part of this number ends with a longer paper on the prehistoric paintings of Spain (p. 406), and a summary of Professor Bosch Gimpera's study of Pyrenean civilization in the megalithic period (p. 419).

Bulletin de la Société scientifique, historique, et archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 46, part 3, contains the following articles:—Col. Antoine Lagorsse (1770-1842), by L. de Nussac (continued); Letters of Charles Philibert de Lasteyrie on the introduction of lithography into France, by Dr. Grillière; Twelfth-century Limousin porches, by R. Rohmer; Genealogy of Cazillac-Cessac, by C. Castanet; The Treasure of Gimel, by V. Forot; The Hospital at Brive, by J. Lalande (continued).

Hespéris, 1924, part 2, contains the following papers:—Collectively owned land in Morocco and tradition, by E. Michaux-Bellaire; Past relations between Morocco and the Sudan, by M. Delafosse; Notes on Arab dialects: A maritime Berber vocabulary, by G. S. Colin; Almohad sanctuaries and fortresses: ii, The two Kotobiya, by H. Basset and H. Terrasse; The manual trades of Fez, by P. Ricard; Popular tunes from Fez, by A. Chottin.

Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts, Roemische Abteilung, Band 38/39, Heft 1/2, contains the following articles:—Pillar sarcophagi, by G. Rodenwaldt; A new contribution to our knowledge of the elder Kephisodotos, by W. Amelung; The Hadrianic hunting-scenes, by E. Buschor; The so-called Kleobis and Bito relief in Venice, by J. Sieveking; A terra-cotta relief in the Syracuse Museum, by V. Müller; Antiquities [Vases, Lamps, Terra-cottas, Metal-work, Marbles] in the Museum of Industrial Art in Rome, by E. von Mercklin; Style in Hellenistic sculpture, by G. Krahmer; A monument of Domitian, commemorative of victory, by K. Lehmann-Hartleben.

Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 'sRijks-museum van Oudheden te Leiden, new series, vol. 5, part 2, contains the following articles:—The church at Egmond, by J. H. Holwerda; The excavation of an urn-field at Uden, by A. E. Remouchamps.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, vol. 33, fasc. 4-6, contains the following articles:—A collection of Syriac riddles, by G. Furlani; The topography of Punic Carthage, by G. Pinza; Literal contract in Greek law, by Sir Paul Vinogradoff; The conception of *καιρός* and the philosophy of Plato, by D. Levi; Three notes

on Horace: i, *Perfidus hic caupo* (*Sat. I. 1, 29*), ii, *Votiva . . . tabella* (*Sat. II. 1, 33*), iii, *Vulpecula* (*Epist. I. 7, 29*), by G. Gigli; A statuette of Silenus in the Museo delle Terme, by L. Morpurgo.

Escuela Española de Arqueología e Historia en Roma: Cuadernos de Trabajos, parts 4 and 5, contains the following articles:—Causes of the war between Pope Paul IV and Philip II, by L. Serrano; The relations with the Vatican of the Spanish Treasury in the sixteenth century, by E. Pacheco y de Leyva; Pope Pius IV and the ambassadors of Philip II, by L. Serrano; Schemes for the study of Spanish diplomatic in the eighteenth century, by A. Andrés.

Fornvännan: Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien: Stockholm, 1923, häft 5.

This number appears under the direction of Sigurd Curman, State-antiquary of Sweden, in succession to Dr. Emil Eckhoff, who died 6 October 1923 (p. 300). Short summaries in German are given of the articles in this volume, followed by the State-antiquary's report for 1923, and a list of additions to the National Historical Museum and Coin Collection at Stockholm, with five pages of illustrations, including the Irish crozier from Aghadoe (Westwood, *Miniatures*, pl. 53, fig. 1). There is further a list of papers contained in vols. 1-18 of *Fornvännan* arranged under the authors' names, which are in alphabetical order.

The volume for 1924, häft 2, illustrates trephining in Sweden during the Stone and Bronze Ages, also finds in a cemetery of the third century A. D. in Gotland; and Dr. T. J. Arne contributes a short paper on a neolithic burial at Alvastra, and an obituary notice of Bror Schnittger. An Italian brooch, probably of the sixth century B. C., found in Uppland, is illustrated on p. 146; and the remarkable Irish bucket from Björkö is reproduced by permission as a note in this *Journal* (p. 168).

Häft 1, of 1924. A considerable number of stone circles, generally supposed to be for judicial or deliberative purposes, are noticed by K. E. Sahlström in the north of Västergötland, and details are given in tabular form. He prefers to regard them as sepulchral monuments, even though human remains have seldom been found in them. A bronze statuette without arms or feet is illustrated (p. 34), and in default of evidence attributed to the Middle Ages. An article by E. Sörling on the preservation of iron is full of encouragement, and illustrations are given of specimens before and after treatment. Olov Janse reverts to his theory (see *Antiq. Journ.* II, 383-4) that many of the bracteates commemorate Attila, King of the Huns, and adds that a gold coin (*guld-penning*) inscribed *Attila Hunnorum* was found in the seventeenth century at an earthwork called Åtlaborg, east of Norrköping. It has unfortunately disappeared, but was probably produced in Hungary, where Attila had Greek and Latin writers in his service.

Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, vol. 30, part 1, contains a paper by E. A. Stückelberg on Monuments of the Kingdom of High Burgundy, particularly in West Switzerland (888-1032):—architecture, seals of the kings, sculpture, painting, inscriptions, textiles, the posthumous renown of the Rudolfs, cult of the saints, and a topographical list of antiquities.

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*Borough of Colchester: The Corporation Museum of Local Antiquities. Report of the Museum and Munitiment Committee for the year ended 31st March 1924. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 36. Colchester, 1924. 6d.

*Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de Liturgie, publié sous la direction du Rme. dom F. Cabrol et de dom H. Leclercq. Fascicules lxi-lxv, Gothicum-Hérode. $11 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Columns 1393-2352. Paris: Librairie Letouzey, 1924.

*Horniman Museum: A handbook to the cases illustrating stages in the evolution of the domestic arts. Part 1, Agriculture, the preparation of food, and fire making, 2nd edition. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 44. London County Council, 1925. 3d.

*Skansens Värfestbok 1924. Bilder ur Nordiska Museets samlingar. i. Södermanland i Nordiska Museet: En översikt av den Sörmländska allmogens kultur, utgiven av Sigurd Erixon: ii. Fredrik I:s Tid: sådan den representeras i Nordiska Museet avdelning för de högre ständen. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 60+55. Stockholm: Nordiska Museets Förlag, 1924.

*Svensk Rokoko: en samling stilprov ur Nordiska Museets avdelning för de högre ständen. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 71. Stockholm: Nordiska Museets Förlag, 1924.

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Arms and Armour.

*Catalogue of the Collection of European Arms and Armour formed at Greenock by R. L. Scott. In three volumes. $18 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; n.p. Glasgow: Printed for private circulation, 1924.

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*Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. France, Musée de Compiègne (Musée Vivenel). Par Mme Marcelle Flot. 13×10 . Pp. xlvi+32; plates, 32. Paris: Champion. London: Milford. 17s.

*Studies in early pottery of the Near East: i, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt, and their earliest inter-relations. By H. Frankfort. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xi+147. London: Royal Anthropological Institute, 1924.

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*The ancient entrenchments and camps of Gloucestershire. By Edward J. Burrow. New and abridged edition. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. viii+132. Cheltenham: Burrow, 1924. 7s. 6d.

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*New York Historical Society : Catalogue of Egyptian antiquities, nos. 1-160 : Gold and silver jewellery and related objects. By Caroline Ransom Williams. 12×9 . Pp. xi + 281. New York, 1924.

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*The Races of Man and their distribution. By A. C. Haddon. New edition. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. viii + 184. Cambridge : at the University Press, 1924. 6s.

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*Round the World in Folk Tales : a regional treatment. Compiled and edited by Rachel M. Fleming. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xii + 49. London : Batsford, 1924. 2s.

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*The history and romance of Cavendish Square and its vicinity. A retrospect by Percy Rudolph Broemel. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 32. London : T. B. Mills, 1925. 1s.

*Leicester Memoirs. By Charles James Billson. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iii + 147. Leicester : Backus, 1924.

*The Records of King Edward's School, Birmingham. Vol. i, The 'Miscellany' volume with an introduction by William Fowler Carter. Publications of the Dugdale Society, vol. 4. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. lxxii + 95. London : Milford, 1924.

*Adderbury. By Henry J. Gepp. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii + 93. Banbury : Banbury Guardian, 1924. 4s.

*Cambridge Bookselling. By George J. Gray. Reprinted from the *Cambridge Chronicle*, Dec. 24, 1924. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 21. Cambridge : Bowes & Bowes, 1925.

*The Ancient Records of Coventry. By Mary Dormer Harris. Dugdale Society Occasional Papers, no. 1. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 9. Stratford-upon-Avon : Tudor Press, 1924.

*The Parish of King's Langley : its ancient church and its historic associations. By John Parker Haythornthwaite. 10×6 . Pp. 214. London : The Cassio Press, 1924. 21s.

*Penmon Priory. By Geoffrey G. Holme. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 32. Supplement to the Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1924. 2s.

*The Assembly Books of Southampton. Edited with introduction, notes, and index, by J. W. Horrocks. Vol. 3, 1611-1614. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxvi + 115. Southampton Record Society, 1924.

*The charm of a village : an account of Sedgeford [Norfolk] with its history and its carnivals. By Holcombe Ingleby. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 148. London : Clement Ingleby. 2s. 6d.

*Abstracts of Sussex Deeds and Documents from the muniments of the late H. C. Lane, Esq., of Middleton Manor, Westmeston, Sussex. Prepared and edited

by the Rev. W. Budgen. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xix + 214. Sussex Record Society, vol. 29, 1924.

*A history of the Girls' School of Christ's Hospital, London, Hoddesdon, and Hertford, by William Lemrière, with an introduction by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiv + 98. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1924.

*The Flemings in Oxford, being documents selected from the Rydal papers in illustration of the lives and ways of Oxford men, 1650-1700. Edited by J. R. Magrath. Vol. 3, 1691-1700. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxiii + 492. Oxford Historical Society, vol. 79. Oxford: printed for the Society at the Clarendon Press, 1924.

*Records of Inverness. Edited by William Mackay and George Smith Laing. Vol. 2, Burgh Court Books: 1602-37, Minutes of Town Council: 1637-88. $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii + 420. Aberdeen: printed for the New Spalding Club, 1924.

*Jean XXII (1316-1334): Lettres communes analysées d'après les registres d'Avignon et du Vatican par G. Mollat, no. 1 bis. 13×10 . Pp. 193-402. Paris: De Boccard, 1924. 45 francs.

*Early Deeds relating to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Edited by A. M. Oliver. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxviii + 245. Surtees Society's publications, vol. 137. Durham: Andrews, 1924.

*The Victoria History of the County of Berkshire. Edited by William Page and Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, assisted by John Hautenville Cope. Vol. 4. $12 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxi + 551. London: St. Catherine Press, 1924. £3 3s.

*Tudor Studies presented by the Board of Studies in History in the University of London to Albert Frederick Pollard, being the work of twelve of his colleagues and pupils. Edited by R. W. Seton-Watson. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. x + 319. London: Longmans, 1924. 15s.

*Private papers of George, second Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1794-1801. Edited by Rear-Admiral H. W. Richmond. Vol. 4. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 320. Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol. 59. 1924.

*The Records of the Amicable Society of Blues [Christ's Hospital] and its predecessors from 1629 to 1895. By H. A. Roberts. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xii + 155. Printed for private circulation by W. Lewis at the University Press, Cambridge, 1924.

*Snape's Formulary and other records. Edited by the Rev. H. E. Salter. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 404. Oxford Historical Society, vol. 80. Oxford: printed for the Society at the Clarendon Press, 1924.

*The Parish Register of Glynde, Sussex, 1558-1812. Edited by L. F. Salzman. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 100. Sussex Record Society, vol. 30. 1924.

*The First London Synagogue of the Resettlement (founded in 1657, enlarged in 1674). By Wilfrid S. Samuel. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. v + 152. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, 1924.

*The Registers of the Parish Church of Leeds. Baptisms and Burials 1757 to 1776: Thirteenth and Fourteenth Books. Marriages 1754 to 1769. Transcribed by James Singleton. Edited by James Singleton and Miss Emily Hargreave. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 486. Thoresby Society, vol. 25. Leeds, 1923.

*The Worshipful Company of Turners of London: Its origin and history. By A. C. Stanley-Stone. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii + 337. London: Lindley-Jones, 1925. 10s. 6d.

*Abstracts of the chartularies of the priory of Monk Bretton. Edited by J. W. Walker. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 252. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, vol. 56. 1924.

*The London Spy Compleat, in Eighteen Parts, by Ned Ward. With an introduction by Ralph Straus. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxvi + 444. London: Casanova Society, 1924. 25s.

*Sedgwick Castle, Sussex. An illustrated historical sketch and record of excavations, 1923-4. By S. E. Winbolt. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. [iv] + 28. Privately printed, 1924.

*Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). An inventory of the historical monuments in London. Vol. i, Westminster Abbey. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii + 142. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway) 1924. 21s.

- *Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English affairs, existing in the archives and collections of Venice, and in other libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. xxv, 1640-1642. Edited by Allen B. Hinds. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xxviii + 382. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1924. £1 7s. 6d.
- *A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office. By M. S. Giuseppi. Vol. ii, The State Papers and Records of Public Departments. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. ix + 261. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1924. 6s.
- *The Pipe Roll for 1295, Surrey Membrane (Pipe Roll, 140). $10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. [4] + lxxii + 63. Surrey Record Society, no. xxi. 1924.

Indian Archaeology.

- *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India: 1921-22. Edited by D. Brainard Spooner. 13×10 . Pp. iii + iv + iii + 241, with 40 plates. Simla: Government of India Press, 1924. 24 rupees 8 annas.
- *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, no. 16. The Temple of Siva at Bhumara. By R. D. Banerji. 13×10 . Pp. [iv] + 14 + ii, with 17 plates. Calcutta, 1924. 9s. 3d.
- *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, no. 17. Pallava architecture, part 1 (early period). By A. H. Longhurst. 13×10 . Pp. [iv] + 41, with 20 plates. Simla, 1924. 9s. 9d.
- *Customary Law of the Multan district. Compiled by H. W. Emerson. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. vi + 417. Lahore, 1924.

Manuscripts.

- *Les Sacramentaires et les Missels Manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France. Par Abbé V. Leroquais. 3 vols. and a portfolio of 125 plates. $12\frac{3}{4} \times 10$. Pp. xlvi + 364; 384; 425. Paris, 1924. 300 francs.
- *The Gospel of St. John according to the earliest Coptic manuscript. Edited with a translation by Sir Herbert Thompson. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxix + 70. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1924.

Monuments.

- *Wooden monumental effigies in England and Wales. By Alfred C. Fryer. New, revised, and enlarged edition. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 112. London: Elliot Stock, 1924. 21s.
- *Somerset Epitaphs (first series), 'Relations'. By A. S. Macmillan. The Somerset Folk Series, no. 18. $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xxvi + 143. London: Folk Press, 1924. 4s. 6d.

Numismatics.

- *Becker the Counterfeiter. By George F. Hill. Part 1, with portrait and 8 plates. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 7$. Pp. 72. London: Spink, 1924. 12s.

Oriental.

- *Victoria and Albert Museum: Brief guide to the Oriental painted, dyed, and printed textiles. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 32, with 17 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1924. 9d.
- *Victoria and Albert Museum: Catalogue of Japanese Lacquer. Part 1, General. By Edward F. Strange. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. viii + 193, with 49 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1924. 5s.

Ornament.

- *Early English Ornament: the sources, development, and relation to foreign styles of pre-Norman ornamental art in England. By J. Brondsted, with a preface by Reginald A. Smith. Translated from the Danish manuscript by Albany F. Major. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 352. Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard. London: Hachette, 1924. 21s.

Painting.

*Exhibition of British Primitive Paintings from the twelfth to the early sixteenth century. With some related illuminated manuscripts, figure-embroidery, and alabaster carvings. Royal Academy of Arts, London, October and November, 1923. 12×9 . Pp. xxviii + 82, with 61 plates. Oxford: printed at the University Press, 1924.

Philology.

*Société Jersiaise: Glossaire du patois Jersiais: recueil de mots particuliers au dialecte de Jersey. $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 182. Jersey: Beresford Library, 1924.

*Hoccleve's Works: ii. The Minor Poems in the Ashburnham MS. Addit. 133 (now in the possession of the Editor). Edited by Sir Israel Gollancz. $9 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. vii + 40. Early English Text Society, extra series, no. 73. London: Milford, 1924. 5s.

*The Famous Historie of Chinon of England by Christopher Middleton to which is added The Assertion of King Arthure translated by Richard Robinson from Leland's *Assertio Inclytissimi Arturii* together with the Latin original. Edited from copies in the British Museum with introduction, notes, and glossary by William Edward Mead. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. lxviii + 151 + [4]. Early English Text Society, no. 165. London: Milford, 1925. 25s.

Plate.

*Old English Silver. By W. W. Watts. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Pp. xxx + 149, with 134 plates. London: Ernest Benn, 1924.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

*Tertiary Man in England, by J. Reid Moir. Note on J. Reid Moir's 'Tertiary Man in England' by Sir E. Ray Lankester. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 637-655. Reprinted from *Natural History*, vol. 24, no. 6. New York, 1924.

*Frühgeschichtliche Funde aus dem Arbeitsgebiet der Männer vom Morgenstern in der Fremde. Von Hugo Mötefindt. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 36-43. Reprint from *Jahrbuch der Männer vom Morgenstern*, 1924.

Roman-British Archaeology.

*A great free city. The Book of Silchester. The dramatic complementary history of the remarkable Atrebatican stronghold which became the Imperial municipality called Calleva Atrebatum, the third free city of the Romano-Britannic Province, more commonly known as the ruins of Silchester. By James Thomson. In two volumes. $12 \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xx + 400; vii + 401A-752. London: Simpkin, Marshall, 1924.

Sculpture.

*Roubiliac's work at Trinity College, Cambridge. By Katharine A. Esdaile. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xvi + 42. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1924. 7s. 6d.

*Victoria and Albert Museum: Catalogue of Italian Plaquettes. By Eric MacLagan. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii + 87, with 17 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1924. 3s.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 20th November 1924. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., read a paper on the Roman Baths at Bath with an account of the recent excavations, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 27th November 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

M. Salomon Reinach, Hon. F.S.A., read a paper on the Evora gorget (see p. 123).

Sir Arthur Evans, Hon. Vice-President, exhibited a number of gold ornaments chiefly from Ireland.

Thursday, 4th December 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. W. Watts, F.S.A., for the gift of his book on Old English Silver.

Rev. R. G. Bartelot and Professor H. J. Fleure were admitted Fellows.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., read a paper on air photography: results of special work carried out by Mr. A. Keiller and himself over Hants, Wilts, and Dorset in May–July 1924, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 11th December 1924. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Sir Martin Conway, F.S.A., read a paper on the present condition of works of art in Russia.

Thursday, 18th December 1924. Professor J. L. Myres, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir Arthur Evans, Hon. Vice-President, read a paper on the 1924 campaign in Crete, a summary of which will be printed in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Thursday, 15th January 1925. Mr. W. A. Littledale, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. R. L. Scott for his present of a *Catalogue of the collection of European arms and armour formed at Greenock by R. L. Scott*.

Lady Dormer exhibited the monumental brass of Thomas Chudleigh and wife, recently found at Grove Park, Warwick (see p. 170).

Mr. H. W. Fincham, F.S.A., exhibited Henry VIII's order for the destruction of the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, 1546.

The following were elected Fellows:—Mr. Richard Challoner Cobbe Clay, Mr. José María de Navarro, Dr. Walter Edmond Collinge,

Mr. Percy Wells Lovell, Mr. John William Burrows, Mr. Howard Guy Garrison, Mr. Hugh Owen, Mr. Ernest William Tristram, Major Thomas Gabriel Lumley Lumley-Smith; Honorary Fellows:—Dr. Anton Wilhelm Brøgger, Dr. Oscar Almgren, Dr. Bernhard Salin, Comte Alexandre de Laborde.

Thursday, 22nd January 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. and Miss Gowland, for their gift of a collection of lantern slides, papers, plans, and other material, mostly relating to Stonehenge, formerly the property of the late Professor Gowland, Vice-President.

Lieut.-Col. E. F. Strange and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., exhibited the Bride-cup from Buckland Church, Gloucestershire.

Mr. W. A. Littledale, Vice-President, exhibited a medieval seal with antique intaglio, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. H. C. Levis, F.S.A., exhibited some medieval seals and rings set with intaglios, on which Mr. O. M. Dalton, F.S.A., read some notes.

Mr. W. Le Hardy exhibited a charter of Henry, duke of Normandy, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. H. Tapley Soper, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Devon, exhibited, on behalf of the Exeter Museum, two bronze palstaves found with two others in Scatter Rock Quarry, Christow, Devon, in October 1924.

Thursday, 29th January 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

On the nomination of the President, the following were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1924: Messrs. F. W. Pixley, P. D. Griffiths, W. Longman, and A. W. Clapham.

The President announced that the Executive Committee had recommended the Council to make a grant of fifty guineas to the St. Paul's Cathedral Restoration Fund.

Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., read a paper on headings recently driven along the ditch of Wansdyke at Odd Down near Bath.

Mr. Albany Major, F.S.A., read some notes on the Wansdyke.

Thursday, 5th February 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. J. H. E. Bennett and Mr. H. G. Harrison were admitted Fellows.

The Bishop of Worcester, F.S.A., exhibited a prick-spur found at Hartlebury.

The following were elected Fellows:—The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G. (proposed *honoris causa*), Professor Albert Edward Richardson, Miss Margerie Venables Taylor, Mr. Charles Frederick Coryndon Luxmoore, Mr. Philip Hugh Lawson, Sir Philip Sidney Stott, Bart., Mr. Walter Talbot Brown, Dr. Felix Oswald, Mr. William Henry Rogers, Dr. Alan Henderson Gardiner, Mr. Alec Bain Tonnoch, Mr. George Dudley Barlow.

Thursday, 12th February 1925. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. B. Tonnochy and Mr. J. W. Burrows were admitted Fellows.

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., read a paper on Some letters of Confraternity, which will be published in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., exhibited the chartulary of Monk Bretton priory, Yorkshire.

Thursday, 19th February 1925. Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Miss Twining for her gift of a portrait in oils of her uncle the late Joseph Sim Earle, F.S.A.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Dr. A. H. Gardiner, Mr. W. H. Rogers, Mr. R. C. C. Clay, and Mr. J. M. de Navarro.

Mr. W. Dale, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Hampshire, communicated the second Report on the Early Iron Age site at Worthy Down, near Winchester, by the late Mr. R. W. Hooley, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

Mr. P. B. Chatwin, F.S.A., read a paper on a silver necklet and other grave furniture from the Saxon burial-ground at Emscote near Warwick, which will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

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